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First Stage Gaelic as Specific Subject

HOW TO READ GAELIC

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INSTRUCTIONS

READING LESSONS

AND

GRAMMAR

BY

JOHN WHYTE

AND

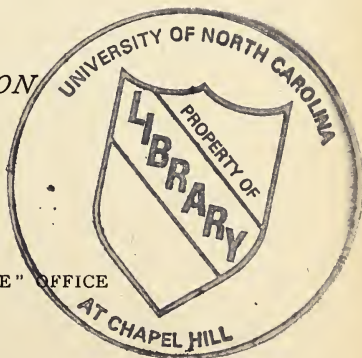
ALEXANDER MACBAIN, M.A.

SECOND EDITION

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THE "NORTHERN CHRONICLE" OFFICE

1898



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PREFACE.

A CHEAP and convenient Book of Lessons in Gaelic, to serve as a companion to the existing Grammars, is a felt want. The present little work has been constructed for the purpose, in some measure, of supplying this want. In view of recent movements in favour of more systematic teaching of Gaelic in Highland Schools, the book has also been specially designed to meet the requirements of the *Gaelic* Scheme adapted to the Code by Mr Robertson, H.M.I.S. There have, therefore, been added the special prose pieces suggested by the Inspector, with suitable poetry for recitation, and a Synoptical Gaelic Grammar.

As pupils, even when learning mere reading, are naturally curious to carry with them an idea of the meaning of what they may be repeating, English translations are appended to all the Exercises and Reading Lessons, while in the case of two of the latter—*Calum Seòladair* and *Am Mac Stròdhail*—a literal interlinear rendering is also given. Of these two selections specially it may also be remarked that they contain a large variety of practicable and convenient phrases and idioms; and the possession of these by the pupil will form an important basis upon which to build his future acquisitions in Gaelic Grammar.

It need scarcely be said that the rules given for pronunciation will not meet all the endless niceties and shades of sound which prevail in Gaelic, in common with all other languages, and which no system of phonotypes can exactly represent; nor will the rules cover all the various dialects

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which prevail in different parts of the country ; but the Authors are confident that a careful attention to the orthographical instructions here conveyed, and a thorough mastery of the Exercises, will enable any ordinary student to read Gaelic in a manner quite intelligible and satisfactory to the ears of the Gaelic people of any district. Dialectal peculiarities can only be learned in their respective habitats, or with the assistance of a native speaker.

Other Text-Books, adapted to the more advanced stages of the Scheme, are in preparation. The following are the requirements for the first stage of Gaelic as a Specific Subject and for First Year Pupil Teachers :—

- (A.) To read and translate any *one* of the following passages from Dr Macleod's "Caraid nan Gàidheal" :—

Litrichean o Fhiènnlagh Piobaire g' a Mhnaoi,
Sgèul mu Choire-na-Sithe,
Long Mhór nan Eilthireach,
Sealladh o Mhullach Beinne an Earra-Ghàidheal,

And to repeat and translate 40 lines of Gaelic poetry.

- (B.) GRAMMAR :—To point out the parts of speech ; declension of noun ; spelling of simple words.

INVERNESS, *February, 1898.*

HOW TO READ GAELIC.

GAELIC SOUNDS AND THEIR SYMBOLS.

THE ALPHABET.

THE VOWELS.

(1) *Broad*—a, o, u : (2) *Slender*—e, i.

THE CONSONANTS.

(3) *Plain*—

b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, t.

(4) *Aspirated*—

bh, ch, dh, fh, gh, —, (lh), mh, (nh), ph, (rh), sh, th.

(5) With aspirated *l, n, r*, the sign of aspiration, *h*, is not used in spelling.

(6) The Consonants, with the exception of *b, f, h, m, p*, which are *immutable*, have a broad and a slender sound, according as they are in contact with broad or slender vowels, respectively. This affinity is expressed in the old rule—“*Leathann ri leathann agus caol ri caol*”—“*Broad to broad and slender to slender.*”

In the following pages the word ‘final’ applies to syllables as well as words.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Gaelic Sounds.	English equivalents.	Represented in Gaelic by	Gaelic Examples.
(7) Long a	'far'	à, ài, eà, eai	càs, sàil, ceàrr, ceàird
(8) Short a (ă)	'sofa'	a, ai, ea, eai	car, fail, geäl, ceäirsle
(9) Long o	'lord'	ò, òi, eò, eoi	còrr, òir, ceòl, leòir
(10) Short o (ō)	'lot'	o, oi, eo, eoi	cor. toil, deoch, geoic
(11) Long o .	'hoe' *	ó, ói, eó, eói	có, cóig, leóghann, deóir
(12) Short o	'canto'	o, oi, (eo), (eoi)	tog, fois, (?), (?)
(13) Long u	'pull'	ù, ùi, iù, iui	cù, cùil, ciùrr, ciùil
(14) Short u	'put'	u, ui, iu, iui	cur, cuin, fliuch, tiuighe
(15) Long e	'where'	è, èa, èi, èu	sè, dèan, sèimh, sgèul
(16) Short e (ě)	'whet'	e, ea, ei	le, gean, crein
(17) Long e	'whey'	é, éi, éu	glé, céir, téud
(18) Short e	'sur'vey' (noun)	(e), ea, ei	(?), fead, geir
(19) Long i	'machine'	ì, iò	mir, sìoda
(20) Short i	'piano'	i, io, ai	gin, crios, togaidh

(21) The vowel digraph **ao** is really one single vowel. It is almost invariably long, and resembles *œu* in the French word 'cœur,' or the *u* in the English word 'curl' lengthened.

(22) The short sound of **ao** is represented by *a* final and unaccented (cionta, còrsa, feòla); *a* (*ea*) short before *dh*, *gh*, and unaccented *ch* (òladh, seadh, lagh, leagh, òglach, buileach); *a* in the article in all its forms (*a'*, am, an, na, nan); and in most of the particles whose only vowel is *a* (mar, an, am, ag (*a'*), &c.).

(23) Final and unaccented *e* (àite, uile); (24) *i* in the verb 'is,' in the conjunction 'is,' and in the word 'tigh'; (25) *o* short, before *gh* (rogha); and (26) *u* in 'gun' ('without'), 'mur,' and 'agus,' are also sounded like **ao** short.

(27) In the diminutive suffixes *-ag* (*-eag*) and *-an*, *a* has its short, open sound *ă* (8) (cùlăg, caileăg, caolán).

VOWEL DIGRAPHS AND TRIGRAPHS.

(28) The only proper and constant **diphthongs** in Gaelic are **ia** and **ua**, in which both letters are always distinctly sounded (grian, gual).

(29) In the other vowel digraphs and in the vowel trigraphs, with the exceptions stated below, only one of the letters is

* The required sound is more purely met with in the French word 'beau' (bô).

sounded, the others merely indicating or regulating the quality, broad or slender (6), of the contiguous consonants (gràidh, laigh, ceàird, òir, toil, leòir, geòic, cóig, cois, cùis, cuir, ciùil, dèan, gean, sèimh, céir, geir, sgèul, téud, sìoda, fios, òlaidh, &c.).

(30) Exceptions to observation 29 are, *e* and *i* in an initial or final position (eòlas, iolaire, mnaoi, naoi), or in contact with *b*, *bh*, *f*, *fh*, *m*, *mh*, *p*, *ph*, *sh*, *th*, which suffer no modification by vocalic contact (beann, beò, feart, feòil, caibe, fuaim, peann, cnaip, sheann, thearr). That is, when *e* and *i* do not or cannot indicate slender consonants, they make themselves heard in vowel digraphs and trigraphs in which they should otherwise be significant but silent, seen but not heard (beann, bheò, fheòil, feart, caibe, fuaim, peann, cnaip, &c.).

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Examples.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| (31) b = faintly voiced English <i>p</i> . | bàrr, abair, cabar, |
| (32) bh = English <i>v</i> . When final it is often sounded like <i>oo</i> in 'foot,' or is altogether silent. | bhà, gabh, dubh,
gheabh, treabh,
leabhar. |
| (33) c <i>broad</i> (that is, in contact with <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> ,) = English <i>c</i> hard. (Final c , see 68). | cas, còrr, cù. |
| (34) c <i>slender</i> (that is, in contact with <i>e</i> , <i>i</i>) = outer English <i>c</i> hard, like <i>k</i> in 'king' ('k'ing'). (Final c , see 68). | cìr, céum. |
| (35) ch <i>broad</i> , = <i>ch</i> in Scotch 'loch' or German 'nach.' | chum, luch, mach. |
| (36) ch <i>slender</i> , = <i>ch</i> in German 'ich.' | chì, teich. |
| (37) d <i>broad</i> , = faintly voiced English <i>t</i> , pronounced with the point of the tongue well down against the front lower gum. (d in <i>chd</i> , see 69). | dàn, gad. |
| (38) d <i>slender</i> , = faintly voiced palatalised English <i>t</i> , as in 'tune.' The position of the tongue is as for d <i>broad</i> . (d in <i>chd</i> , see 69). | dìon, bid, diùid |
| (39) dh <i>broad</i> , = gh <i>broad</i> (45). | |
| (40) dh <i>slender</i> , = gh <i>slender</i> (46). | |
| (41) f = English <i>f</i> . | fàs, fuil. |

Examples.

- (42) **fh** is silent, except in 'fhathast,'
'fhein,' 'fhuair,' in which the *f*
alone is silent. dh' fhàill, dh' fhan.
- (43) **g** *broad*, = faintly voiced English *c*
hard. gab, mag.
- (44) **g** *slender*, = faintly voiced outer Eng-
lish *c* hard. gin, smig.
- (45) **gh** *broad*, = gutturalised *g*, resem-
bling a *burr*, or *g* in the German
word 'tage.' When final it is
often but faintly heard. àgh, dhà.
- (46) **gh** *slender*, = *y* in the English word
'yes.' rìgh, dhé.
- (47) **h** = English *h*. a h-uan, na h-eich.
- (48) **l** initial, unaspirated, and **ll** final,
broad, = *l* sounded with the point
of the tongue well down against
the front lower gum. là, null.
- (49) **l** initial, unaspirated, and **ll** final,
slender, = Italian *gl*. It resembles
ll in the English word 'million.' leann, cìll.
- (50) **l** aspirated (**lh**) *broad* (back *l*), re-
sembles *l* in the English word
'hull.' mo làmh, càl.
- (51) **l** aspirated (**lh**) *slender* (front *l*), re-
sembles *l* in the English word
'hill.' mo leanabh, mil.
- (52) **m** = English *m*. àm, mór.
- (53) **mh** = English *v*. When final it is
often silent or resembles English *w*. damh, mhol, domh.
- (54) **n** initial, unaspirated, and **nn** final,
broad, = *n* sounded with the point
of the tongue well down against
the front lower gum. nàdur, lunn.
- (55) **n** initial, unaspirated, and **nn** final,
slender, = French *gn*. Resembles *n*
in the English word 'vineyard.' nead, cinn.
- (56) **n** aspirated (**nh**) *broad* (back *n*), = *n*
in the English word 'nun.' mo nàire, dàn.
- (57) **n** aspirated (**nh**) *slender* (front *n*), =
n in the English word 'ninny.' mo nighean, min.

Examples.

- (58) **p** = English *p*. (Final **p**, see 68).
 (59) **ph** = English *f*.
 (60) **r** *broad* (back *r*), = *r* in the English word 'run.' It is always trilled.
 (61) **r** *slender* (front *r*), = front English *r*. It is always trilled.
 (62) **s** *broad*, = *s* in the English word 'so.' It is silent after *t*-. In the Gaelic words 'so' ('here') and 'sud' ('yonder'), it has the sound of *s* in 'sugar.'
 (63) **s** *slender*, = *s* in the English word 'sugar.' It is silent after *t*-.
 (64) **sh** = English *h*.
 (65) **t** *broad*, = *t* sounded with the point of the tongue well down against the front lower gum. (Final **t**, see 68).
 (66) **t** *slender*, = palatalised *t*. Resembles English *tch*, or *tj*, voiceless, or *t* in the English word 'tune.' The position of the tongue is as with **t** *broad*. (Final **t**, see 68).
 (67) **th** = English *h*. It is silent in the word 'thù' ('thou').
 (68) Final **c** = *hc*; **p** and **t** following a short vowel = *hp* and *ht*, respectively, in most dialects.
 (69) **chd** = *chc*.
 (70) Vowels are nasal when in contact with *m*, *mh*, or *n*, except *é*, *e* (17, 18), and *ó*, *o* (11, 12).
 (71) Long *a* and long *o* before *ll* and *nn* = *au* and *ou*, in most dialects.
- pòg, pìes
 phòs, phinn.
 rùn, mór.
 rithist, cir.
 cas, sàr.
 càise, sìn, cìs.
 sheas, shàr.
 tonn, tàl, tog.
 teann, till, àite.
 thà, sàth, thog.
 mac = mahc; ap =
 ahp; cat = caht.
 luchd = luche; ochd
 = ochc.
 àm, amh, dàn.
 call (caull), toll
 (toull).

EXCEPTIONAL AND IRREGULAR SOUNDS.

- (72) **ai** and **oi** in 'ailm,' 'pailm,' 'sailm,' 'cailbh,' 'oidhirp,' 'oighre,' 'oighreag,' 'oilean,' 'oillt,' 'boile,' 'boillsg,' 'coileach,' 'coille,' 'doille,' 'foill,' 'foillsich,' 'Goill,' 'moille,' 'coinneal,'

'airean,' 'airm,' 'cairbh,' 'gairm,' 'mairbh,' 'sgairbh,' 'tairbh,' 'tairbhe,' 'coire' ('fault'), 'coireal,' 'doire,' 'doirbh,' 'goireas,' 'goirid,' 'soirbh,' 'sgoinn,' 'toigh,' 'toill,' 'toinn,' have the sound of **ao** *short*.

ai in the prepositions '**aig**' ('at') and '**air**' ('on' or 'after'), is, in most dialects, sounded like *ai* in the English word 'mountain.'

n after initial *c* and *g* is commonly sounded *r* (cnù, gnàth, &c.).

(73) All Gaelic words are accented on the first syllable.

EXERCISES.

In the Exercises letters very faintly sounded or entirely silent are printed in italics.

The short, indefinite sound of ao is indicated by inverting the letters which represent it; that is, inverted a and e in the Exercises sound like o and e in the English word 'cover.'

Unaspirated l and n in an initial position are written double, to indicate their peculiar sound (48, 49, 54, 55). This is continued all through the Reading Lessons, as some knowledge of Gaelic or its Grammar is necessary before the reader can distinguish the aspirated and non-aspirated liquids.

EXERCISE I.

(1) bha lleógh-enn aon llà e mach e' sealg.
 (2) bha en llà fìor bhlàth, oir bha teas mór anns e' ghréin. (3) bha e sgìth, ag-us thuìt e na 'chad-el fò sgàil craoibh. (4) bha lluch-ag bheag e' dol seach-ed. (5) ruith i thair-is air e shròin, ag-us dhùisg i e. (6) thog e e spòg ag-us chuir e air en lluch i. (7) bha e e' dol ga 'cur gu bàs air son cho dàn-e 's e bha i. (8) bha en an-aìl sen uchd aic-e, ag-us i air chrith. (9) ghuidh is ghrios i air e lleig-eil as. (10) thuirt i nach ann d' a dedìn e chuir i drègh air, nach robh innt-e ach beoth-ech beag, llag, faoin, ag-us nach b' fhiach da e chas e shal-ech-edh le e fuil. (11) rinn en

lleógh-enn smèid-à gàir-à en uair e chunn-aig e en t-eag-èl e bha air en lluch, agus leig e as i.

(1) A lion was out hunting one day. (2) The day was very warm, for there was great heat in the sun. (3) He was tired, and fell asleep under the shadow of a tree. (4) A little mouse was passing. (5) She ran across his nose and awakened him. (6) He lifted up his paw and clapped it on the mouse. (7) He was about to kill her for her boldness. (8) She was breathless and quaking. (9) She pleaded with him, and implored him to let her off. (10) She said that she had no wish to annoy him, that she was only a little, weak, trifling creature, and that it would be unworthy of him to soil his foot with her blood. (11) The lion smiled when he saw how frightened the mouse was, and let her off.

EXERCISE II.

(1) en ceann ùin-à ghoir-id en déidh so, aon llà e bha en lleógh-enn e' sealg; chaidh e' ghlac-èdh ann en rib-à. (2) en uair e dh' fhair-ich e nach robh dol as aig-à, thòis-ich e air ràn-aich cho cruaidh 's gun do dhùisg nà cnuic leis en fhuaim. (3) chual en lluch-ag e. (4) dh' aithn-ich i e ghuth, ag-us ruith i gu lluath far en robh e. (5) bha e en sin e' cur nen car dheth, ag-us gun fhios aig-à dé e dhèan-èdh e. (6) ann en tiot-e thòis-ich en lluch air en llion e chreim far en robh en t-sneim ceang-aill-tà, ag-us cha b' fhad-e gus en do gheàrr i troimh-à e, ag-us leig i rìgh uaibh-reach nà coill-à fa-sgaoil.

(1) A short time after this, one day as the lion was hunting, he was caught in a snare. (2) When he felt that there was no way of escape, he began to roar so loudly that the hills rang with the sound. (3) The mouse heard him. (4) She knew his voice, and ran quickly where he was. (5) There he was tumbling and not knowing what to do. (6) In a moment she began to gnaw the net, where the knot was tied, and she was not long in cutting it through, and setting the proud king of the forest at liberty.

EXERCISE III.

- 1 Gach uil-ə shluègh air thal-əm̃h 'thà,
Seinn-ibh le iol-èch àrd do Dhia ;
Le h-aoibh-neus dean-aibh seirbh-is dhà,
'S le binn-cheol àrd-aich-ibh en Triath.
- 2 Tuig-ibh gur Dia Ie-hó-bha tréun,
'S e mhàin e chruth-aich sinn 's e dhealbh ;
Mèr shluègh 's mèr chaoir-ich fòs dha fhéin,
Is lleis-sen sinn gu lléir mèr shealbh.
- 3 Le buidh-eèch-es na 'làth-'r e steach,
Na 'gheat-aibh àill-idh thig-ibh dlùth ;
Tog-aibh en cùirt-een nnaomh' e theach,
D' a ainm-sen mol-èdh àrd is cliù.
- 4 Oir tha en Tigh-eern math gu fìor ;
Gu bràth cha dìob-air tròc-air Dhé ;
Bidh 'fhir-inn mair-eenn-èch gu sìor,
Gun chaoch-la, buan, o ré gu ré.

1 All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice ;
Him serve with mirth, his praise forth
Come ye before him and rejoice. [tell,

3 O enter then his gates with praise,
Approach with joy his courts unto ;
Praise, laud, and bless his name always,
For it is seemly so to do.

2 Know that the Lord is God indeed ;
Without our aid he did us make ;
We are his flock, he doth us feed,
And for his sheep he doth us take.

4 For why the Lord our God is good ;
His mercy is for ever sure ;
His truth at all times firmly stood,
And shall from age to age endure.

EXERCISE IV.

(1) Ar n-Athair e ta air Nnèamh : (2) Gun nnaomh-aicheer d' ainm. (3) Thigèadh do rìogh-èchd. (4) Dèan-er do thoil air en Tal-əm̃h mèr e

nith-eer air Nnèamh. (5) *Thoir dhuinn an diugh ar n-ar-an llàith-eil.* (6) *Ag-us maith dhuinn ar fiach-en m'èr e mhaith-eus sinn-a d' ar lluchd-fiach.* (7) *Ag-us na lleig em buair-eudh sinn ;* (8) *ach saor sinn o olc.* (9) *Oir is leat-sè en rògh-echd, ag-us en cumh-echd, ag-us e' ghldir, gu sìor-ruidh. A-men.*

(1) Our Father which art in Heaven: (2) Hallowed be thy name. (3) Thy kingdom come. (4) Thy will be done in Earth as it is in Heaven. (5) Give us this day our daily bread. (6) And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. (7) And lead us not into temptation; (8) but deliver us from evil. (9) For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

EXERCISE V.

- 1 Nis tha 'n geamh-rèdh air gach taobh,
 'S nnà-dur teann fo 'n reoth-rèdh chruaidh ;
 'S fuar-aidh, llóm, gach llus is craobh,
 'S gach sìon aog-naidh m'èr en uaigh.
- 2 Chan 'eil e ach m'èr en dé
 Bho 'n e rògh-aich samh-rèdh uaín',
 Bho 'n e chruinn-ich-eudh em fèur,
 'S o 'n e chrìoch-naich-eudh e' bhuaín.
- 3 Llàith-een grian-ech dh' im-ich uaínn ;
 So m'èr theid ar bliadh-naidh as,
 Aon air sàil-teen aoín, gu buan,
 'S iad na 's lluaith na chéil-a bras.
- 4 Tha ar beath-e brèid-a gearr ;
 'S faisg en geamh-rèdh is en t-éug ;
 'S m'èr en duill-eag, searg-t' air llàr,
 Tuit-idh sinn-a bhàrr nen gèug.

5 Ach ni 'n tal-èmh dùsg-èdh suas ;
 Till-idh rith-ist dreach nèm flùr,
 'S éir-idh nnà-dur as en uaigh,
 Beò le beath-è ghlòr-mhoir, ùir.

6 Dhuinn-ò fòs, en déidh ar fois,
 Thig àm-dùsg-aidh aoibh-nèach, mór,
 'S gheabh ar feòil en dòch-ès clos
 Gu ruig earr-èch buan nè Glòir'.

1 Winter reigneth o'er the land,
 Freezing with its icy breath ;
 Dead and bare the tall trees stand ;
 All is chill and drear as death.

2 Yet it seemeth but a day
 Since the summer flowers were here,
 Since they stacked the balmy hay,
 Since they reaped the golden ear.

3 Sunny days are past and gone :
 So the years go speeding fast,
 Onward ever, each new one
 Swifter speeding than the last.

4 Life is waning ; life is brief ;
 Death, like winter standeth nigh ;
 Each one, like the falling leaf,
 Soon shall fade and fall and die.

5 But the sleeping earth shall wake,
 And the flowers shall burst in bloom,
 And all nature rising break,
 Glorious from its wintry tomb.

6 So, Lord, after slumber blest
 Comes a bright awakening,
 And our flesh in hope shall rest
 Of a never-fading spring.

READING LESSONS.

LESSON I.

AN GREUSAICHE AGUS NA DAOINE-SITH.

(1) Bha ann roimhe so grèusaiche, agus bha e na 'dhuine fìrinneach, ceart.

(2) Bha e a' saothrachadh gu goirt, ach an déidh a h-uile rud a bha ann, cha b' urrainn da a chosnadh na chumadh beò e.

(3) Mu dheireadh chaill e a chuid a'n t-saoghal, ach uiread leathraich agus a dhèanadh aon phaidhir bhròg.

(4) Anns an fheasgar gheàrr e a mach an lleathar, a' cur roimhe éirigh moch anns a' mhadainn a dhèanamh nam bròg.

(5) Bha inntinn ghlan agus cridhe sunndach aige am measg gach cruaidh-chàs a thàinig air; chaidh e a laighe ann an sìth, dh' fhàg e 'uile chùram air Dia, agus thuit e na 'chadal.

(6) Anns a' mhadainn bha e a' dol a shuidhe sìos gu 'obair; ach dé a chunnaig e?—a' phaidhir bhròg, deas, glan, na 'n llaighe air a' bhòrd-oibre!

(7) Is gann a b' urrainn do 'n duine bhochd a shùilean a chreidsinn, agus cha robh fios aige dé a theireadh e.

(8) Thog e na brògan agus sheall e thairis orra gu mion, géur, ach aon ghreim mearachdach cha robh anna.

(9) Thàinig ceannaiche an llà sin, agus thaitinn na brògan cho math ris 's gun do phàidh e orra gu toileach barrachd agus a b' àbhaist da.

(10) Le prìs nam bròg chaidh aig a' ghrèusaiche air uiread leathraich a cheannach agus a dh' fhóghnadh air son dà phaidhir bhròg.

(11) Anns an fheasgar gheàrr e a mach an obair, agus ghabh e mu thàn, a' cur roimhe a bhith air bonn moch air madainn.

(12) Ach bha a shaothair air a caomhnadh dha; oir an uair a dh' éirich e anns a' mhadainn bha crìoch air an obair.

(13) Cha b' fhada gus an d' thàinig ceannaichean a phàidh gu math air son a chuid bhròg; agus bha a nis aige na cheannaich lleathar cheithir paidhrichean eile.

(14) Aon uair eile ghearr e mach an obair trà-feasgair, agus a ris fhuair e deas, glan, i anns a' mhadainn.

(15) Mhair so car greis a dh' ùine.

(16) Na bhiodh gearrte anns an fheasgar bhiodh e air a dhèanamh na 'bhrògan aig bèul an llà.

(17) Is e a bha ann nach b' fhada gus an d' fhàs an duine còir soirbheachail, beairteach.

THE SHOEMAKER AND THE FAIRIES.

(1) Long time ago there lived a shoemaker, a truthful, upright man. (2) He laboured hard, but after all that, he was not able to earn as much as would keep him alive. (3) At last he lost all he possessed in the world, except as much leather as would make one pair of shoes. (4) In the evening he cut out the leather, intending to get up early in the morning to make the shoes. (5) He had a pure mind and a cheerful heart in the midst of all the straits which had come upon him; he went to bed in peace, leaving all his cares on God, and fell asleep. (6) In the morning he was about to sit down to his work; but what did he see?—the pair of shoes, neat and ready, lying on the work-bench! (7) The poor man could scarcely believe his eyes, and he did not know what to say. (8) He lifted the shoes and looked over them minutely and closely, but there was not one faulty stitch in them. (9) A purchaser came the way that day, and the shoes pleased him so well that he willingly paid for them more than he was in the habit of doing. (10) With the price of the shoes the shoemaker was able to buy as much leather as would suffice for two pairs of shoes. (11) In the evening he cut out the work and retired to rest, intending to be on foot early in the morning. (12) But his labour was spared him; for when he got up in the morning the work was finished. (13) It was not long till purchasers came who paid well for his shoes; and now he had what purchased leather for four pairs more. (14) Once more he cut out the work at early evening, and again he found it neat and ready in the morning. (15) This continued for some time. (16) What was cut at evening was made into shoes at break of day. (17) The result was that ere long the good man became prosperous and wealthy.

LESSON II.

AN GREUSAICHE AGUS NA DAOINE-SITH.—*Continued.*

(1) Air feasgar àraidh mu àm na Nollaige, mar bha e fhéin agus a bhean na 'n suidhe taobh an teine, a' còmradh r' a chéile, ars' esan rithe, “Bu ghlé mhath leam fuireach air mo chois a nochd, fèuch am faicinn co tha a' tighinn agus a' dèanamh na h-oibre air mo shon.”

(2) “Ni sinn dìreach sin fhéin, a dhuine mo ghaoil,” ars' a' bhean.

(3) Dh' fhàg iad an solus llaiste agus dh' fhalaich iad iad fhéin air cùl clàraidh, ann an oisinn de 'n tigh, a dh' fhaicinn dé a thachradh.

(4) Mu mheadhon oidhche thàinig dà thàcharan beag a stigh agus gun snàthainn aodaich orra.

(5) Shuidh iad sìos air bòrd-oibre a' ghrèusaiche, thog iad na bha de leathar air a ghearradh a mach, agus thòisich iad air le 'n corrigan beaga, a' fuaigheal, agus a' cnapadh, agus a'

bualadh, air a leithid a dhòigh 's gun robh an grèusaiche air a lionadh le ioghnadh, agus cha b' urrainn da a shùil a thogail diùbh.

(6) Shìn iad air an obair an sin gus an robh crìoch oirre, agus na brògan rèidh, glan, air a' bhòrd.

(7) Bha so fada roimh éirigh na gréine, agus an sin thàr iad as mar an dealanach.

(8) An ath là thuirt a' bhean ris a' ghrèusaiche, "Tha na daoine-beaga an déidh ar fàgail beairteach; tha sinn gu mór na 'n comain; agus bu chòir dhuinne coibhneas air chor-eigin a dhèanamh riù-san.

(9) "Tha e a' cur doilghis orm a bhith ga 'm faicinn ag iurpais mar tha iad; chan 'eil snàthainn air an druim a chumas a mach am fuachd.

(10) "Innsidh mi dhuit dé a nì mi; nì mi lléine bheag, agus cóta, agus brigis, do gach fear aca; agus dean thusa brògan doibh."

(11) Thaitinn combhairle na mnà ris a' ghrèusaiche gu h-anabarrach; agus air feasgar àraidh, an uair a bha gach nù ullamh, dh' fhàg iad na deiseachan air a' bhòrd, an àite na h-oibre a b' àbhaist doibh a ghearradh a mach; agus an sin chaidh iad agus dh' fhalaich iad iad fhéin a dh' fhaire ciod a dhèanadh na daoine-beaga.

(12) Mu mheadhon oidhche thàinig iad a stigh, agus bha iad a' dol a shuidhe sìos an taice na h-oibre mar a b' àbhaist doibh; ach an uair a chunnaig iad an t-aodach rinn iad glag gàire agus bha othail mhór orra.

(13) Chuir iad orra na deiseachan ann an tiota, agus thòisich iad air dannsadh, agus air lléum agus air gearradh shìnteag an sin, gus mu dheireadh an do dhannas iad a mach air an dorus agus a nunn thar an àilein.

(14) Chan fhaca an grèusaiche gu bràth tuilleadh iad; ach chaidh gach cùis gu math leis as a dhéidh sin, cho fada's a bha e beò.

THE SHOEMAKER AND THE FAIRIES—*Continued.*

(1) One evening about Christmas time, as he and his wife sat chatting at the fire-side, he said to her, "I should much like to sit up to-night and see who is coming and doing the work for me." (2) "We will just do that same, my dear man," said the wife. (3) They left the light burning and hid themselves behind a screen in a corner of the house, to see what should happen. (4) At midnight there came in two little sprites without a rag of clothes. (5) They sat down on the shoemaker's work-bench, they took all the leather that was cut out, and began with their little fingers sewing and knocking and hammering, in such a way that the shoemaker was filled with wonder, and could not take his eyes off them. (6) They lay to the work then till it was finished, and the shoes neat and ready on the bench. This was long before the

am = time. ^{ammen} at-s-men = fr. am E. M. -am
 Let. ammen ← at-s-no 15

sun was up, and then they made off like lightning. (8) Next day the wife said to the shoemaker, "The little men have made us wealthy; we are much in their debt; and we ought to do them some kindness or other. (9) It grieves me to look at them frisking about as they are; there is not a rag on their backs to keep out the cold. (10) I will tell you what I will do; I will make a little shirt, and coat, and trousers for each of them; and you make shoes for them." (11) The wife's advice pleased the shoemaker vastly; and one evening when everything was ready, they left the suits on the bench, instead of the work which they used to cut out; and then they went and hid themselves to watch what the little men might do. (12) About midnight they came in and were about to sit down to the work as usual; but when they saw the clothes they broke out into a loud laugh and were in great glee. (13) They put on the suits in a twinkling, and they began to dance, and leap, and stride about, till at last they danced out at the door and away across the lawn. (14) The shoemaker never saw them again; but everything went well with him after that, as long as he lived.

LESSON III.

IAIN BEAG MAC-AINDREA.

(1) Tha e air 'aithris gun robh Iain Mac-Aindrea o chionn rnaoi-fhead bliadhna a' tàmh an Dail-na-h-Aitnich, an sgìre Ghlinn-Ceatharnaich, ann an Srath-Spé. (2) Bha e na 'dhuineachan beag, suarach, na 'choltas air gach dòigh—na bu choltaiche a bhith air 'fhàgail aig a' bhaile an cois nam mart agus nan llaogh na bhith a' dol leis a' chòisridh do 'n bhlàr. (3) Gidheadh na 'chom bha cridhe an llaoi, air a bhrosnachadh le spiorad na gaisge, agus fear-bogha na b' ealanta an àm tarraing gu còmh-stri cha do tharraing riamh saighead ri sreing. (4) Tha gach éuchd gaisgeil a rinn e air an aithris le tuilleadh ioghnaidh an uair a bheirear fa-near cho tur neo-fhaicheil 's a bha e. (5) Tha e air a ràdh gun tilgeadh e dà-shaighead-dhéug, agus gun sàthadh e an darna h-aon ann an earball na h-aon eile. (6) Thàinig e aon llà seachad air buidheann a bha ri giomanachd ann an Srath-h-Eireann. (7) Dh'fheorach cuid diùbh de 'n ghille bheag am feuchadh e ris an t-saighid, agus le beagan moit dh' aontaich e. (8) Bhuail e an t-seach faisg air meadhon na targaid, ach an darna h-uair chuir e an t-saighead dìreach na 'meadhon. (9) Thòisich iad air ioghnadh a ghabhail agus air a bhith ga 'mholadh; ach thuirt e riù gun deanadh iad na b' fhearr na sin an Srath-Spé. (10) Dh' fhalbh e agus shàth e slatag sheilich ann an tom, astar math air falbh. (11) Thilg e agus sgoilt e i leis a' chiad shaighid.

(12) Bha e na 'rogha fhear-aitribh, agus cha b' ainmrig leis a bhith ris an obair sin ann an Srath-h-Eireann. (13) Aig aon àm bha e ann ris a' cheart obair sin aig Fear Choileachaibh. (14) Air feadh na h-oidheche thàinig a' chrois-tàra chum an tighe. (15) B' e bha an so Ròsach Chill-reabhaig an Srath-

tarraing = pull, draw. E. M. tairrengim * to-air-rengim
 E. M. rengim = hang, tear < reng < reg = streat ch
 fairear = under consideration. E. fa delira = remark cf. tairrehe
 chois = observe, consider
 feorach = inquire. E. fais frighim. a. M. iarfaigim xiar-fach < xarako = go

Narann, agus e air tòir na creiche a thogadh uaith le Fear Acha-luachrach an Lloch-abar, agus e air shùrd pòsaidh. (16) Dh' fhalbh Fear Choileachaibh agus a chuideachd maille ri buidheann an Ròsaich, agus Iain Beag Mac-Aindrea mar aon de chach. (17) Bhuail iad air an aghaidh le sùrd agus le faicill, agus an d' ràinig iad a' Chrò-chlàch am bràigh Srath-h-Eireann. (18) Chunnagas solus ann am bothan nan ciobair. (19) An so bha Fear Acha-luachrach agus a bhuidheann an déidh an suipeire, a' seanachas r' a chéile gun fhiamh, gun eagal. (20) Aig an àm so bha Iain Mac-Aindrea air toiseach na buidhne. (21) Shuidhich e e fhèin mu choinne dorus a' bhothain. (22) Bha an oidhche fuathasach dorcha—nnì a thug fìor chothrom dhoibhsan a bha a mach, ach a bha gu tur an aghaidh chàich, a bha air an lleigeil ris le solus a' ghealbhain a bha aca anns a' bhothan. (23) An uair a dh' fhairich iad an tailmrich a bha a mach, b' ann le spiorad na gaisge a thriall gach fear chum an doruis, a thoirt coinne do luchd na tòrachd; ach cha d' ràinig a h-aon diubh an stairsneach gun bhith air an lleagail na 'n tòrr air muin a chéile. (24) Bha llàmh Iain Bhig Mhic-Aindrea bitheanta gu lèòir agus a shùil an tòir air ceannard na buidhne. (25) Air dhàsan a bhith aithnichte, a thaobh 'éididh, an uair a chunnaig Iain e, chuir e saighead na 'uchd a cheangail e ris a' phost a bha air a chùlaibh. (26) An uair a chunnaig Fear Choileachaibh mar rinn e—theagamh chum fios a thoirt do 'n Ròsach mar thachair—ghlaodh e mach, "Buaidh is tapadh leat, Iain Mhic-Aindrea Dhail-na-h-Aitnich!" (27) An uair a chual Iain am miodal so, aig àm cho mi-fhreagarrach—air dha a thuigsinn na 'n rachadh fear sam bith as, gun tugadh e 'ainm-san do Loch-abar; nnì a dh' fhàgadh e buailteach do chunnart na 'dhéidh sin—fhreagair e Fear Choileachaibh ann am briathran nach furasda sgrìobhadh. (28) Cha d' fhuair a h-aon as de na bha stigh, ach aon ghille maol, dubh, a thug fa-near a' chùis. (29) Bhrìst esan a mach air cùl a' bhothain, agus gu truagh do dh' Iain Mac-Aindrea, thug am fear so an nnaidheachd agus 'ainm do Loch-abar mar am fear a fhuair urram na saighdearachd. (30) Agus bha a' bhuil: is gann gun d' fhuair Iain là no oidhche sona na 'dhéidh.

LITTLE JOHN MACANDREW.

(1) It is said that Little John Macandrew lived some hundred and eighty years ago in Dalnhatnich, in the parish of Duthil, in Strathspey. (2) He was a little insignificant man in appearance in every way—more like being left at home about the cows and calves than following the heroes to battle. (3) He was, however,

possessed of a hero's heart, inspired with the spirit of bravery; and a more skilful archer, when the time of conflict came, never pressed arrow to bowstring. (4) The many brave deeds which he did are related with all the more wonder, seeing how altogether unprepossessing he was. (5) It is said that he could shoot twelve arrows, and fix one after one of them in the end of the one before it. (6) One day he passed a party of hunters in Strathdearn. (7) One of them asked the little fellow if he would try his skill at the bow, and with some show of diffidence he consented. (8) At the first attempt he struck near the middle of the target, but at the second throw he sent the arrow direct to the centre. (9) They began to wonder and to praise him; but he told them they could do better than that in Strathspey. (10) He went and thrust a willow wand into a little mound a good distance off. (11) He sent his first arrow right through the twig.

(12) He was an excellent husbandman, and it was no rare thing with him to be thus occupied in Strathdearn. (13) At one time he was so engaged for the Laird of Kyllachy. (14) During the night the fiery-cross came to the house. (15) This was Rose of Kilravock, in Strathnairn, seeking his cattle, of which he had been plundered by the Laird of Auchluachrach, in Lochaber, who was on the eve of getting married. (16) The Laird of Kyllachy and his retainers set off with Rose's party, and Little John Macandrew among the rest. (17) They pushed on eagerly and warily till they came to Cro-clach, in the heights of Strathdearn. (18) They observed a light in the shepherds' hut. (19) Here were the Laird of Auchluachrach and his company, after super, sitting talking to each other, and fearing nothing. (20) At this time John Macandrew was at the head of the party. (21) He took up his position opposite the door of the hut. (22) The night was very dark—a fact which gave the best advantage to those who were outside, but which was altogether against the others, who were made quite visible by the light of the fire which they had in the hut. (23) When they heard the sound of footsteps outside, they all sprang bravely to the door to meet their pursuers, but not one of them reached the threshold, for they were all shot down in a heap on the top of each other. (24) Little John Macandrew's hand was active enough, and with his eye he watched for the leader of the party. (25) He being easily recognised by his garb, whenever John caught sight of him he sent an arrow into his breast, which transfixed him to the post that stood at his back. (26) When the Laird of Kyllachy saw what he had done—perhaps to apprise Rose of what had happened—he cried out, "Victory and luck to you, John Macandrew of Dalnahatnich!" (27) When John heard this compliment at such an ill-chosen moment—knowing that if one of them escaped he would carry his name to Lochaber; a fact which would expose him to danger in the future—he answered the Laird of Kyllachy in words not fit to be recorded. (28) Not one escaped of those who were within, but one black, beardless fellow, who had witnessed the fight. (29) He cut his way through the back of the hut, and unluckily for John Macandrew, he carried the news and his name to Lochaber, as the man who had won the honours of the fight. (30) And the result was that John scarcely spent a day or night in peace after it.

LESSON IV.

IAIN BEAG MAC-AINDREA.—*Continued.*

(1) An uair a ràinig an sgèul so Lloch-abar, a bha cho cràidhteach do bhean-na-bainnse, cha d' fhois agus cha do thàmh i gus an do ràinig i Crò-chlach; agus tha a cor an uair a ràinig i na 's asa 'thuigsinn na 'chur an céill. (2) Tha e air a ràdh gun d' fhuair i a mhial-chu fhéin ag òl fuil Fear Acha-luachrach; agus anns ann teinn-chràdh anns an robh i, gun d' thug i an cù na 'spathaltan as a chéile.

(3) An uair a sgaoil an nnaidheachd, bha càirdean nam fear a thuit air an gluasad le cuilg bhuaireasaich. (4) Thog iad orra, dà-fhear-dhéug, agus ràinig iad tigh Iain Mhic-Aindrea. (5) Bha Iain agus a bhean a stigh le chéile, agus thuig iad có

a bh' aca, air ball. (6) Dh' fhoighnich na daoine de bhean-antighe am b' e so tigh Iain Mhic-Aindrea, agus c' àit an robh e fhéin. (7) Thuirt i gu misneachail gum b' e, agus nach robh e fhéin fad as. (8) Dh' iarr i orra suidhe gus an tigeadh e. (9) Cha do smuainich iad gum b' e Iain fhéin a bha na 'shuidhe taobh an teallaich ; oir ged fhuair iad 'ainm 's a shloinneadh, cha d' fhuair iad a dhealbh 's a chumadh. (10) Bha a bhean a' fuineadh aig an àm, agus thilg i mìr de 'n aran air an fhear a bha na 'shuidhe taobh an teallaich ; agus le bagairt choimhich dh' iarr i air dol a shealltainn nach robh an fhéudail ri dolaidh sam bith ; agus na 'm faiceadh e a mhaighstir, fios a thoirt dà gun robh daoine-uaisle a' feitheamh air. (11) Dh' fhalbh e le gearan, mar nach biodh e idir toileach. (12) Chaidh ise gu seòmar far an robh am balg-shaighead, agus chuir i a mach air uinneig g'a ionnsaidh e. (13) Rè na h-ùine so cha do sguir i a chumail seanachais ris na coigrich, agus ga'm frithealadh leis a' bhiadhtachd a b' fheàrr a bh' aice. (14) Dh'ìrich Iain am bruthach a bha fa chomhair dorus a thighe ; chuir e dà-shaighead-dhéug ann an rian freagarrach air an torran llàmh ris, agus ghlaodh e, fear sam bith a bha ag iarraidh Iain Mhic-Aindrea e bhith a mach. (15) B' ann an sin a bha a' chabhag, gach fear a' bualadh a mach chum ionnsaidh a thoirt air Iain Mac-Aindrea ; ach cha luaithe ràinig iad an dorus na bha saighdean Iain ga'n còmhachadh agus ga'n lleagail gu llàr. (16) Cha deachaidh am fear mu dheireadh dhiùbh fada o 'n tigh an uair a thuit e, air chor 's nach deachaidh a h-aon diùbh as a dh' innseadh na nnaidheachd san tìr as an d' fhalbh iad.

(17) Na 'dhéidh so bha Iain Mac-Aindrea fo fhiamh a là 's a dh' oidhche. (18) Cha robh e sàbhailte dha a bhith oidhche na 'thigh fhéin, air chor 's gum bu dùth dha gearan air an oidhche sin a luaidh Fear Choileachaibh air 'ainm e. (19) Uime sin, bha a leaba aige ann am bàrr craoibh ann an Coille Uisge-Thuilnean, ann an ionad ris an abrar Giuthas-na-h-Uamha gus an llà an diugh. (20). Chual iad mu 'n lleaba so ann an Lloch-abar, agus bha na h-Abraich gu tric ri fhaicinn air feadh na coille sin chum a faighinn a mach. (21) Bha iad air uairibh a' tachairt air Iain fhéin ; ach cha robh iad idir a' samhlachadh gum b' e bhiodh ann—nnà a thug cothrom dha de 'n d' rinn e gu minig féum, air chor 's nach do leig e aon de na chunnaig e riamh air 'ais. (22) Am fear mu dheireadh a chunnaig e dhiùbh, bha e air feadh na coille gun duine leis. (23) Dh' fheòraich am fear so de dh' Iain—mar gum b' ann air son

mneònachais d' a fhéin—c' àit an robh an lleaba-fhalaich aig Fear Dhail-na-h-Aitnich. (24) Fhreagair Iain gum fèuchadh e sin da ; agus an uair a chunnaig an t-Abrach an lleaba, sheall e mu'n cuairt car tiota bhig, agus chuir e 'aghaidh air a dhùth-aich fhéin ; ach cha b' fhada chaidh e an uair a thug Iain tarraing air a' bhogha a bha air a chleith fo 'bhreacan, agus leag e am fear sin mar an céudna gun a leigeil na b' fhaide air a thuras.

(25) Char 'eil cunntas air a liugha fear a mharbh e rè a bheatha, ach tha iomradh gur mór a chuir e gun teagamh gu dìth ; agus cha d' thug duine riamh buaidh air fhéin, ged thàinig e gu bhith na 'sheann duine mu 'n do chaochail e.

LITTLE JOHN MACANDREW.—*Continued.*

(1) When the tidings reached Lochaber, which were so distressing to the bride, she neither stayed nor rested till she reached Cro-clach ; and her state when she did so is more easily understood than described. (2) It is said that she found his own hound lapping the blood of the Laird of Auchluachrach ; and that in her frenzy she tore the dog asunder limb from limb.

(3) When the news spread, the friends of the slain were moved with fierce fury. (4) Twelve of them set out direct for John Macandrew's house. (5) John and his wife were both within, and at once they understood who their visitors were. (6) The men asked the goodwife if this was the house of John Macandrew, and where he was himself. (7) She boldly answered that it was, and that he himself was not far away. (8) She bade them sit down till he should arrive. (9) They never thought that it was John himself that was sitting at the fireside ; for though they had got his name and surname, they had not got his form and aspect. (10) His wife was baking at the time, and throwing a piece of bread at the wight who sat at the fire, she roughly ordered him to go and see that the cattle were in no mischief ; and if he saw his master, to tell him some gentlemen were waiting for him. (11) He went away muttering as if he were not at all pleased. (12) She then went to a room where the quiver was kept, and handed it out to him at the window. (13) All the while she kept talking to the strangers and entertaining them with the best provision she had. (14) John ascended the slope which faced the door of his house ; he laid twelve arrows in order on the hump beside him, and called upon any man who wanted John Macandrew, to come out. (15) In great haste each one struck out to make the attack on John Macandrew ; but no sooner had they reached the door than they were met with John's arrows and felled to the ground. (16) The last of them had not gone far from the house when he fell, so that not one of them escaped to carry the news to the country from which they set forth.

(17) John Macandrew was after this in a state of anxiety night and day. (18) It was not safe for him to be a night in his own house, so that he had occasion to regret the day when the Laird of Kyllachy addressed him by name. (19) He made his bed, therefore, in the top of a tree in Dulnan Wood, at a spot called the Pine of the Cave, to this day. (20) They heard of this bed in Lochaber, and Lochaber people were often seen searching the wood to try and discover it. (21) Occasionally they met John himself ; but they never imagined it was he—a circumstance of which he frequently availed himself, so that he never allowed one of those whom he met to return home. (22) The last one of them he saw was in the wood alone. (23) He asked John—as if for curiosity—where was the secret lair of the Man of Dahnahatnich. (24) John replied that he would point it out to him ; and when the Lochaber man saw the bed, he looked about for a moment, and then set his face for his own country ; but he had not gone far when John drew the bow which was concealed under his plaid, and shot that one also without letting him further on his way.

(25) There is no record of all he slew during his life, but it is said that the number of his victims must have been great ; and no man ever gained a victory over himself, though he became an old man before he died.

LESSON V.

A' BHAN-RIGHINN ANN AM BEALACH—1842.

(1) Ged nach robh sùil ris a' Bhan-righinn gu feasgar, bha muinntir na dùthcha a' cruinneachadh o mhoch-thrath; agus mu mheadhon llà bha anabarr sluaigh air an turas gu Caisteal Bhealaich; oir thilg am Morair a' phàirce mhór fosgailte air an llà so, chum gum faigheadh gach aon llàn a shùl de 'n Bhan-righinn agus de 'n Phrionnsa, agus de na bha a' dol air aghaidh. (2) Chan 'eil e comasach tuilleadh 's a' chòir de chliù a thoirt do 'n uasal fhlatasach so air-son a shuaircis agus a choibhneis aig an àm so. (3) Cha do dhiùltadh neach, bochd no nochd; agus cha dì-chuimhnichear sin dàsan.

(4) Beagan an déidh mheadhon llà, chunnagas na Gàidheil na 'n éideadh a' cruinneachadh fo chaithream iollagach nam fichead pìob, agus an cinn-fheadhna air an ceann. (5) B' ann doibh fhéin a thigeadh am féile! (6) Bha na Caimbeulaich, còrr agus cóig-ciad, fo chomann oighre a' Mhorair—Tighearn òg Ghlinn-falach; agus da-rìreadh bu dreachmhor a' bhuidheann iad. (7) Bha iad air an roinn na 'n cóig cuideachdan, agus ceannard fuirbidh thairis air gach cuideachd. (8) Bha a' chuideachd-aotrom air an éideadh ann am breacan glas nan cìobairean, le gunna-caol an fhéidh an llàimh gach fir. (9) So an fheadhainn a bha ri dol air llogh an fhéidh an llà-ar-namhàireach. (10) Bha iad uile na 'n gillean anabarrach eireachdail, air rogha cumadh o 'm mullach gu 'm brògan.

(11) An déidh do na Caimbeulaich a bhith an òrdugh, chualas pìob. (12) Cò a bha an so ach Sir Niall Mèinn le 'thuath agus le 'chinneach, air an éideadh gu h-eireachdail ann am breacan a theaghlaich, geal is dearg—e fhéin, an llaogh flathail, air stéud-each cho geal ris a' chanach—a mhac òg r' a thaobh, agus na ceatharnaich shùndach a mèarsadh na 'n déidh. (13) Tharraing iad suas fo àrd iolach an t-sluaigh do 'n àite a chuireadh air lleth air an son.

THE QUEEN AT TAYMOUTH—1842.

(1) Though the Queen was not expected till evening, the country people were gathering since early morning; and by mid-day there was a vast multitude of people on their way to Taymouth Castle; for the Marquis had this day thrown open the great park, so that every one should have a full view of the Queen and the Prince, and all that was happening. (2) It is impossible to give too much praise to this princely nobleman for his generosity and kindness at this time. (3) No one was excluded—poor or poorly clad—and this will not be forgotten to him.

(4) A little after mid-day the Highlanders were seen assembling in full costume, to the inspiring strains of bagpipes a full score, and with their chiefs at their head. (5) And well did their uniforms become them! (6) The Campbells, over five hundred,

were under the command of the Marquis's heir—the young Laird of Glenfalloch ; and a truly handsome body they were. (7) They were divided into five companies, with a stalwart chieftain at the head of each. (8) The light company were arrayed in grey shepherd's tartan, each one carrying a rifle. (9) This was the party who were to hunt the deer on the morrow. (10) They were all exceedingly handsome fellows, well formed from head to foot.

(11) After the Campbells were placed in order, the sound of the pipes was heard. (12) Who should this be but Sir Neil Menzies, with his tenantry and clan, richly arrayed in the tartan of his family—white and red—he himself, the noble hero, riding a snow-white steed—his young son by his side, and his brave and hearty retainers marching behind them. (13) They drew up amid cheers at the spot selected for them.

LESSON VI.

A' BHAN-RIGHINN ANN AM BEALACH.—*Continued.*

(1) Bha seòladairean a' Mhorair a làthair cuideachd, le 'm brigisean geala agus le 'n adaichean-fairge agus cuairt òir mu 'n timchioll. (2) Bha bratach Bhraid-Albann fhéin a snàmh sa' ghaoith air mullach a' chaisteil ; agus bha dithis de sheòladairean na Ban-righinn, fear air gach taobh de 'n chrann, chum a tarraing a nuas agus a' bhratach dhearg bhuadhach a chur suas na 'h-àite, cho lluath 's a thigeadh a' Bhan-righinn san t-sealladh. (3) Bha cuideachd de 'n deagh reisimeid Ghàidhealaich, Feachd Dhiùc Gordoim, maille ri marcaichean, air a' bblàr, agus a' h-uile nni an òrdugh, gun smid a bèul, ach gach sùil air a' chachaileith air an robh a' Bhan-righinn ri tighinn a steach. (4) Chitheadh am Morair e fhéin agus na flaithean àrda bha maille ris, air an ais agus air an aghaidh, le 'm boineid 's le 'm féile, a' cur gach nni ceart, agus a' socrachadh gach cùis ; agus gu dearbh chan olc a thig am féile dha fhéin, an t-uasal eireachdail, dreachmhor. (5) Tha e air a ràdh gun do chosd a bhoineid i fhéin eadar trì-fichead agus ceithir-fichead puund Sasunnach.

(6) Chunnagas a nis an carbad Rìoghail a' tighinn. (7) Léum na marcaichean an glaic an diollaid, agus ghabh gach òsal agus uasal 'àite fhéin. (8) Air lleth-uair an déidh sè san anmoch bha i taobh a stigh na pàirc. (9) Chualas a nis iolach an t-sluaigh a fhuair a' chiad sealladh dhi. (10) Shéid an trombaid. (11) Ghlaodh am Morair le guth fearail, oscarach, "Bithibh deas, a chlanna nan Gàidheal !" (12) Shéid cóig-piobairean-déug an aon phort-fàilte. (13) Thàinig gach ad agus boineid a nuas. (14) Rèub na spéuran leis an àrd iolach. (15) Thugadh bratach Bhraid-Albann a nuas, agus chuireadh suas a' bhratach dhearg Rìoghail Bhreatannach, agus Mac-Dhùghaill Latharna na'taice, le 'chlaidheamh rùisgte an tarraing. (16) Dh' fhosgail na gunnachan-móra an craos, agus loisg iad o

gach cnoc. (17) Fhreagair mìle cnoc is glaic. (18) Ghiùlain Lloch-Tatha an fhuaim o cheàrn gu ceàrn, 's o thaobh gu taobh. (19) Chìteadh fiadh is earb, le 'n cròic-chabar, na 'n cruinn lèum a' dìreadh ri mullach nam beann; an coileach-dubh 's a' chearc-thomain air an sgréith; na maighich 's na coineanan na'n geathadaich; agus am buar 's an earbuill air an guailleán. (20) Bha còisir-chiùil anns gach àite; agus cha robh ach aighear, is sòlas, is greadhnachas, is pailteas air gach làimh ann am Braid-Albann.

THE QUEEN AT TAYMOUTH.—Continued.

(1) The Marquis's yachtsmen were present also, with white trousers and sailor hats encircled with gold bands. (2) The Breadalbane flag floated in the breeze, on the top of the castle; and two men of the Queen's Navy stood, one on either side of the flag-pole, ready to pull down the flag and put up the famous red ensign in its place, whenever the Queen came in sight. (3) A company of the fine Highland Regiment, the Gordon Highlanders, with some horsemen, were on the ground, and everything in order; not a word was heard, and every eye was fixed upon the gate by which the Queen was to enter. (4) The Marquis himself and the noblemen who were with him, might be seen moving backward and forward, dressed in kilt and bonnet, setting things to rights and putting all in order; and indeed well does the kilt become that well-formed, handsome nobleman. (5) It is said that his bonnet alone cost between £60 and £80.

(6) The Royal carriage was now seen approaching. (7) The horsemen leaped into their saddles, and every one, high and low, took his appointed place. (8) At half-past six in the evening She was within the park. (9) Now was heard the cheering of the people who had caught the first sight of Her. (10) The trumpet sounded. (11) The Marquis called out in a loud and manly tone, "Sons of the Gael, be ready." (12) Fifteen pipers struck up one strain of welcome. (13) Every head was bared. (14) The sky rent with shouts of joy. (15) The Breadalbane flag was pulled down, and up went the Royal British ensign, supported by Macdougall of Lorn, with drawn sword. (16) The big guns opened their mouths and roared from every height. (17) A thousand hills and glens re-echoed the sound. (18) Loch Tay carried the thunder from place to place, and from shore to shore. (19) Stag and roe with their branching antlers, might be seen bounding to the hill tops; black-cock and partridge were instantly on the wing; hares and rabbits went scudding off; and the sober cattle hoisted their tails and joined the general skurry. (20) Joy abounded on every side; and mirth, and pleasure, and pomp, and festivity filled Breadalbane from end to end.

LESSON VII.

TAILLEAR DUBH NA TUAIGHE.

(1) Am measg nan còmh-strithean guineach nach b' ainneamh aig clanna Ghàidheal, is iomadh llàtha fuileach agus deannal cruaidh a chuireadh air fraoch-bheannaibh gorm nan Garbh-chrìoch, air nach 'eil iomradh no ainm aig luchd-seanachais san linn so. (2) B' ann diubh so a' choinne gharbh-bhuilleach a thug na Camshronaich do Chlann-an-Tòisich aig bràigh Loch-iall.

(3) Bha Mac-an-Tòisich san àm sin ag agairt còir air fearann Mhic-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh, agus air tigh nan Camshronach a chur fo smachd. (4) Ghluais e le dà-chiad ceatharnach sgairteil,

fo 'n armaibh, do 'n tìr Abraich. (5) Ghabh e air adhart troimh 'n dùthaich gun bhacadh, gus an do ràinig e ceann Loch-iall, far an do chaidil e fhéin agus a dhaoine. (6) Aig éirigh na gréine sa' mhadainn thog iad orra mach ri gualainn Beinn-an-t-Sneachda, gu tilleadh dhachaidh d' an tìr fhéin troimh thaobh Loch-Arcaig. (7) Cha b' fhada chaidh iad air an adhart gus am fac' iad Mac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh le sè-fichead gaisgeach a' tighinn na 'n còmhhdail. (8) Thuig iad gu math nach bu chòmhhdail chàirdeil a bha air an aire, agus dheasaich gach fear e fhéin gu bàs-ghleachd. (9) Bha cothrom a' bhruthaich aig na Camshronaich, ach bha am barrachd sluaigh air taobh nan Tòiseach. (10) Sheas Mac-an-Tòisich agus a dhaoine air llèanaig leth-bhruthaich, mu mheadhon a' mhàim, agus cridhe gach fir air mhìre gu còmh-stri. (11) Mar bheum-sléibhe a' sguabadh a' gharbhlaich, bhuail na Camshronaich g' an ionnsaidh, agus buaidh no bàs an gnùis gach seòid. (12) Léum na glas-lannan a truaillean, agus ghrad thruailleadh gorm-bhrat drùchdach a' bhlàir le fuil chraobhach nan llaoch borb. (12) Ach comharraichte os cionn gach tréun-fhir, chitheadh ursann-chatha nan Camshronach, Tàillear Dubh na Tuaighe, le thuaigh bhàs-bhuillich a' sgathadh cheann is chorp mar chuisseagan rainich. (14) Gach taobh air an tionndadh e ghearradh e bealach troimh shreathan nan nnàimhdean. (15) A dh' aindeoin cruadal nan Catanach, cha b' urrainn doibh seasamh an aghaidh cath-chuthach nan Camshronach. (16) Bhrùchd iad air an ais air gach taobh; agus ged rinn an ceannard tréubhach na dh' fhaodadh e, chuireadh an ruaig orra. (17) Leis a' bhruthach dh' aom iad, agus na Camshronaich air an tòir. (18) Mu 'n cuairt ceann Loch-iall ghabh iad, agus llasachadh cha d' rinn iad gus an d' ràinig iad taobh Aird-Ghobhar, far an do sheas Mac-an-Tòisich Mór air mullach cloiche, an cladach na tràghad, d' an ainm fhathast "Clach Mhic-an-Tòisich," agus thug a dhaoine an t-ath-thilleadh orra mu 'n cuairt da. (19) Thòisich iomairt nan arm as ùr. (20) Le sàthainnean tròma nan cruaidh-lann dh' fhàgadh iomadh fear fearail gun llùths. (21) Bha Mac-an-Tòisich Mór, le 'chlaidheamh-dà-làimhe a' cur gu bàs gach fir a thigeadh mar astar buille dha, gus an d' thàinig an Tàillear Dubh le 'thuaigh thoirbheartaich m' a choinne. (22) Tharraing e an chlaidheamh-mór le 'uile neart, a los an Tàillear a sgoltadh gu 'chruachainn; ach sheachain esan an ionnsaidh, agus le buille guineach o 'thuaigh choimhich, theóma, rèub e Mac-an-Tòisich.

(23) Dhòmhlaich a dhaoine mu 'n cuairt da gu 'theàrnadh o bhuillean nan nàimhdean, gun chùram nu nì fo 'n ghréin ach dìoghaltas a thoirt a mach air son fuil an cinn-chinnidh; ach a dh' aindeoin an tréuntais agus an rùin, b' éiginn doibh a rithist an ruaig a ghabhail. (24) Thog iad an ceannard air an gnailllean, agus ged bha na Camshronaich ga 'n sgath as gach taobh, ghiùlain iad e gu Bun Gharbhain, far an do chasadh an tòir cho teann orra 's nach robh dòigh air dol na b' fhaide.

THE BLACK TAILOR OF THE BATTLE-AXE.

(1) Among the sharp conflicts which were not infrequent among the Highland clans, there was many a bloody day and fierce encounter on the purple hills of the Wilds that are not recorded nor even mentioned by the historians of our time. (2) Of these was the hard-fought meeting between the Camerons and the Mackintoshes on the braes of Loch Eil. (3) Mackintosh was at that time claiming the right to the lands of Lochiel, and sought to put the house of Cameron under subjection. (4) With two hundred chosen champions, he set out for the Lochaber country. (5) He proceeded through the district without interruption till he reached the head of Loch Eil, where he and his men passed the night. (6) At sunrise in the morning they struck across by the shoulder of Snowben, purposing to return to their own country by the side of Loch Arkaig. (7) They had not proceeded far when they saw Lochiel with a hundred and twenty warriors coming to meet them. (8) Well they knew that it was to be no friendly meeting, and every man prepared himself for a death-struggle. (9) The Camerons had the advantage of occupying the high ground, but the Mackintoshes were the more numerous body. (10) Mackintosh and his men took their stand upon a smooth slope about the middle of the hill, and every man's heart beat eager for the fray. (11) Like the avalanche that sweeps the mountain side, the Camerons rushed down upon them, and victory or death was in every face. (12) Swords leaped from scabbards, and soon the dewy green carpet under their feet was stained with the flowing heart-blood of the furious combatants. (13) But conspicuous above all the heroes might be seen the Cameron champion, the Black Tailor of the Battle-axe, with his death-dealing weapon, shearing heads and bodies like bracken stalks. (14) To whichever hand he turned he cut a gap through the ranks of the enemy. (15) Despite the firmness of the Cattan men, they could not stand against the battle-fury of the Camerons. (16) They fell back in a body on every side; and though their brave leader did his utmost, they were defeated. (17) Down the hill they retreated, with the Camerons in pursuit. (18) Round they fled by the head of Loch Eil, and never halted till they reached the side of Ardgour, where Mackintosh stood on a stone on the sea-shore, still called "Mackintosh's Stone," where his men rallied round him. (19) Once more the play of arms began. (20) The crushing blows of their weapons laid many a brave man low. (21) The Mackintosh Chief, with his two-handed sword cut down every man who came within reach of his blows, till the Black Tailor, with his peerless axe, stood face to face with him. (22) He drew his sword with all his might to cleave the Tailor to the haunches; but he evaded the stroke, and with one fell cut of his deft hatchet he wounded Mackintosh. (23) His men closed about him to succour him from the blows of the enemy, caring for nothing under the sun but to avenge their Chief; but in spite of their determination and their strength they had to retreat a second time. (24) Lifting their leader on their shoulders, though the Camerons were mowing them down on every side, they carried him to Garvan Mouth, where the pursuit became so close that they could go no farther.

LESSON VIII.

TAILLEAR DUBH NA TUAIGHE.—*Continued.*

(1) Thionndaidh iad an treas uair air an lluchd-tòrachd, le llàn rùn seasamh no tuiteam anns an àite san do stad iad. (2) Thòisich an gleachd bàsmhor le ùrachadh goimh. (3) Thuit a'

chuid a bu mhò de Chlann-an-Tòisich air an raon. (4) Ghlacadh Mac-an-Tòisich Mór, agus a mhac ; agus am beagan a bha beò de 'n daoine, sgap iad as a chéile. (5) Ach chuir an mnàimhdean guineach romhpa nach rachadh as dhiùbh fear a dh'innseadh sgeòil. (6) Dh'fhàg iad Mac-an-Tòisich agus a mhac fo chùram nam ban, agus air toir chàich ghabh iad. (7) Shìn iad orra a mach am monadh. (8) Bha an saighdean siùbhlach a' giùlan bàis gu fear is fear, gus an do ràinig iad mullach a' mhàin. (9) Bha a' ghrian a' cromadh san iar, agus seamh-bhrat dubharach na h-oidhche a' sgaoileadh a sgàil' iarnaigh thar aghaidh shàmbach nan spéur. (10) Bha eòin bhuchallach an t-sléibh gu caidreach, guamach, a' gabhail tàimh an còs nam bruach, agus ùdlaiche cabrach nam fàs-ghlac, fo dhubhar na daraig aosda, a' siabadh nan cuileag o 'bhian calgach, an uair a bhrìst an ruaig a steach air Cona-ghleann. (11) Bho òg-mhadainn an llatha shamhraidh, gu ciaradh anmoch an fheasgair, fosadh cha deachaidh air sonn san strìth ; ach, mu dheireadh, bha céum an tréun-laoidh a bu dìorrasaiche a' dol am maillead san ruaig, agus shaoil na bha beò de na Catanaich nach rachteadh na b' fhaide air an tòir. (12) Chruinnich iad còmhla a chur seachad na h-oidhche ann an glaic uaignidh, air taobh Chona-ghlinn, d' an ainm Cùil-nan-Cuileag ; ach is gann a ghabh iad gu fois an uair a bha an Tàillear Dubh, le buidhinn de na Camshronaich air am muin. (13) Léum gach fear air a bhonnaibh, agus spionadh gach glas-lann a duille ; ach ged nach robh llaigse air an iuntinn, bha an llùths air an tréigsinn. (14) Thuit iad far an do sheas iad, fo fhaobh-aran fuileach an lluchd-mìoruin. (15) Cha d'fhàgadh beò de 'n dà-chiad gaisgeach a ghluais do 'n tìr Abraich, neach a bheireadh sgèul mu 'n déidhinn d' an dùthaich fhéin.

(16) Thill Mac-Dhòmhull-Duibh agus a dhaoine gu Bun Gharbhain far an d'fhàg iad Mac-an-Tòisich Mór 's a mhac. (17) Chuir iad an oidhche seachad san àite sin, agus air madainn an llà-ar-na-mhàireach rinn iad deas gu dol dachaidh ; ach so far an robh a' chuis-iomagain do Mhac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh. (18) Is i nnighean Mhic-an-Tòisich a bha aige mar mhnaoi ; agus ma 's fìor an ràdh, cha b' i an t-sòbhrach i. (19) Cha chuireadh gnùis nnàmbaid fo 'n ghréin athadh air ; ach bha sgàth nach bu bheag air dol dachaidh gu 'mhnaoi, an déidh a cinneadh a sgrios agus a h-athair is a bràthair a ghlacadh na 'm prìosanaich. (20) Cha b' e sin do 'n Tàillear Dhubh e ; fireann no boireann bu choma dhàsan cò dhiùbh. (21) Air an

aobhar sin chuireadh air falbh e roimh chàch do dh' Achadh-na-Cairidh, a dh'innseadh do 'n bhaintighearna mar a thachair. (22) Ràinig e am baile gu h-uallach, suigeartach ; agus air dha bualadh aig dorus an tighe, dh'fhosglaidh dhà e leis a' bhaintighearna i fhéin. (23) Dh'fhàiltich i gu fialaidh, furanach e, agus dh'fhoighneachd i ciod a bu naidheachd dha. (24) Fhreagair e gu suilbhir gun robh naidheachd mhath—*gun robh bian cait an diugh air plang, agus rogha 's taghadh air peighinn*. (25) Dh'atharraich a gnùis air cluinntinn a sgeòil, ach chum i oirre fhéin, agus thuirt i, “Thig a nìos, a Thàilleir, agus fàg do thuagh sbios.”

(26) “Far am bi mi fhéin bidh mo thuagh,” ars' an Tàillear.

(27) Thuig i nach rachadh aice air a fearg a chaitheadh air an Tàillear ; agus le téim cuthaich rug i air a lleanabh fhéin, agus thilg i ann an teis-meadhoin na grìosaich e. (28) Thug an Tàilleir duibh-lèum far an robh i, 's a thuagh na 'làimh ; agus le sgairt uamhasaich ghlaodh e, “A bhean a rug an lleanabh, tog an lleanabh !”

(29) Chuir colg agus coltas an llaoich crith oirre. (30) Bu bhuidhe leatha an lleanabh a ghrad theannachdadh, agus a bhith réidh ris an Tàillear, gus an d' thàinig Mac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh agus a dhaoine dachaidh. (31) Chumadh Mac-an-Tòisich Mór agus a mhac an Achadh-na-Cairidh gus an robh an lleòin air lleigheas ; ach mu 'n d' fhuair iad dol a rithist d' an dùthaich fhéin, thug Mac-an-Tòisich còir sgrìobhte o 'làimh do Mac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh air oighreachd Loch-abar, a shealbhaich a shliochd o 'n uair sin.

THE BLACK TAILOR.—Continued.

(1) They turned for the third time upon their assailants, fully determined to stand or fall upon the spot. (2) The deadly strife began once more with renewed ferocity. (3) The greater number of the Mackintoshes fell upon the field. (4) The Mackintosh Chief and his son were taken ; and the few of their men who survived were scattered asunder. (5) But their ruthless enemies resolved that none of them should escape to tell the tale. (6) They left Mackintosh and his son to the care of the women, and set off after the others. (7) They pressed upon them across the moor. (8) Their fleet arrows carried death to man after man till they reached the top of the hill. (9) The sun was sinking in the west, and the soft and dusky curtains of night were spreading their gloomy shades over the face of the sky. (10) The winged denizens of the moor were fondly and warmly resting under shelter of the banks, and the antlered monarch of the wild stood under the shadow of the ancient oak, shaking the flies from his tawny hide, as the rout broke in upon Cona Glen. (11) From the golden dawn of the summer day, till darkening night, no rest found hero in the strife ; but at last the step of the most obstinate became fainter in the flight ; and as many as were still alive of the Cattans thought that their pursuers would come no farther. (12) They meant to pass the night in a shady hollow at the side of Cona Glen, called the Nook of the Flies ; but they had scarcely lain down to rest when the Black Tailor and a party of the Camerons were again upon them. (13) Every man sprang to his feet, and every sword leaped from its scabbard ; but though their spirit was unflinching, their strength was gone. (14) They fell where they stood, under the blood-

thirsty blades of their enemies. (15) Of the two hundred heroes who had set out for the Lochaber country, there was left alive not one man to carry home the story of their fate.

(16) Lochiel and his men returned to Garvan Mouth, where they had left the Mackintosh Chief and his son. (17) They passed the night in that place, and on the morrow they made ready to return home; but here Lochiel's perplexity began. (18) His wife was a daughter of Mackintosh; and if all tales be true, she was no gentle floweret. (19) He would flinch from no enemy under the sun; but it was with no slight misgiving he thought of going home to his wife, after destroying her kindred and making prisoners of her father and her brother. (20) But the Black Tailor had no such qualms; for male or female he cared nothing. (21) Consequently he was despatched in advance to Achnacarry, to carry the tidings to her ladyship. (22) He arrived at the mansion in his airiest, jauntiest mood; and knocking at the door it was opened by the lady herself. (23) She welcomed him warmly and heartily, and inquired his news. (24) He answered her pleasantly that his news was good news—that *a cat's skin might be had that day for a plack, and the choicest and best for a penny*. (25) Her aspect changed on hearing this, but repressing her feelings, she said, "Come forward, Tailor, but leave behind your battle-axe."

(26) "Where I go myself my axe must follow," said the Tailor.

(27) She knew that her rage would be spent in vain upon the Tailor; and with one wild swoop she lifted her own child and dashed it in the fire. (28) The Tailor made a furious bound towards her, with axe in hand; and with a terrific shout he said, "Woman, who bore the child, take up the child!"

(29) His fury and his aspect made her tremble. (30) She was glad to succour the child, instantly, and to make peace with the Tailor, till Lochiel and his men came home. (31) The Mackintosh Chief and his son were kept at Achnacarry till their wounds were healed; but ere they returned again to their own country, Mackintosh gave over to Lochiel under written title the estate of Lochaber, which his descendants have held in possession from that hour.

LESSON IX.

CALUM SEOLADAIR.

MALCOLM SAILOR.

(1) Bha seòladair òg aon uair air turas, llà goirid

Was a-sailor young one time on a-journey, a-day short
geamhraidh, eadar dà bhaile-puirt a bha astar fada o chéile.
of - winter, between two towns-of-seaport that were a-distance long from other.*

(2) Bha an llà fuar, fìadhaich—gaoth mhór agus sneachd agus

Was the day cold, stormy — a-wind great and snow and
uisge trom ann. (3) Cha robh e eòlach air an rathad; bha
rain heavy there. Not was he acquainted on the way; was

an oidhche a' llaighe air gu bras, agus gun fhios aige
the night a - lying on-him quickly, and without ken at-him

c' àit an cuireadh e seachad i. (4) Mu dheireadh, an uair
what place that should-put he past it. About end, the time

nach robh fhios aige dé a dhéanadh e, chunnaig e llèus
that-not was ken at-him what that should-do he, saw he a-gleam

beag soluis; ghabh e misneach, luathaich e a chéum, agus an
little of-light; took he courage, quickened he his step, and in

ùine ghoirid ràinig e tigh tuathanaich aig taobh an rathaid.
a-time short reached he (the) house of-a-farmer at (the) side of-the road.

* chéile, literally 'mate' or 'fellow.'

fios < wi-n-d-na-
wisen, wit ...

ig. w > n. f

(5) Bhuail e aig an doras, agus ann an tiota dh' fhosgail
Struck he at the door, and in a-moment opened
bean-an-tighe e.
(the) woman-of-the-house it.

(6) "Am bi sibh cho math," ars' esan, "agus gun
? Will-be you so good," quoth he, "and that
toir sibh dhomh cead suidhe aig an teine gu madainn?
will-give you to-me leave to-sit at the fire till morning?

(7) Tha mi fliuch, sgìth, agus chan urrainn domh mo rathad a
Am I wet, tired, and not (is) ability to-me my way to
dhèanamh anns an dorcha."
make in the dark."

(8) "Thig a stigh, a dhuine bho chd," thuirt ise;
"Come in-the-house, man poor," said she,
"cha teid thu na 's fhaide a nochd. (9) Bochd agus mar thà
"not shalt-go thou what-is-farther to - night. Poor and as are
sinn, nì sinn dòigh air biadh, agus deoch, agus lleaba dhuit."
we, will-make we a-way on food and drink, and a-bed to-you."

(10) An uair a chaidh e stigh, fhuair e fàilte a cheart
The time that went he in-the-house, got he a-welcome just
cho càirdeil ó fhear-an-tighe; agus dh' éirich a' chlann bheag
as friendly from (the) man-of-the-house; and got-up the children little
gu modhail, agus thug iad àite dha a chòir an teine. (11)
respectfully, and gave they a-place to-him near* of-the fire.

Thug am boireannach cneasda aodach agus brògan tioram da,
Gave the woman kind clothes and shoes dry to-him,
agus cha robh i fada a' cur àird air aran, is ìm, is càise,
and not was she long putting readiness on bread, and butter, and cheese,
agus bainne blàth na buaile, do 'n t-seòladair. (12) Chuir e
and milk warm-of-the fold, to the sailor. Put him

fhéin agus an teaghlach grinn seachad an oidhche gu seasgair,
self and the family excellent past the night comfortably,
cridheil; agus an uair a dh' iarr an tuathanach beannachd an
heartily; and the time that asked the farmer (the) blessing of-the

Tì-is-Airde air a' chuideachd, ghuidh e cadal math do 'n
One-(that)-is-Highest on the company, wished he a-sleep good to the
choigreach, agus chaidh iad uile a laighe. (13) Chaidil an
stranger, and went they all to lie-down. Slept the

seòladair gu trom gus an cual' e am buachaille a' freasdal do 'n
sailor heavily till that heard he the cow-herd attending to the
chrodh aig bèul an llà. (14) An uair a dh' éirich e bha
cattle at (the) mouth of-the day. The time that got-up he was

am biadh-maidne air a' bhòrd, deas, glan, agus aoibh air gach
the food-of-morning on the table, ready, clean, and cheer on every

* chòir, lit. 'right.' Being a noun, it takes the genitive after it.

aghaidh ris. (15) Dh' ith e a leòir mhór, agus an sin thog e
face to-him. Ate he his plenty great, and then lifted he
air gu falbh.
on-him to go-away.

(16) "Chan urrainn domh," thuirt esan, "dioladh aig an
"Not (is) ability to-me," said he, "to recompense at the
àm so air son ur coibhneis; ach cha dì-chuimhnich mi
time this on account of-your kindness; but not shall-forget I
gu bràth e; agus co aige tha fios nach cuir am Freasdal
till judgment it; and who at-him is ken that-not will-put the Providence
am chomas, là-eigin, rud is fheàrr na buidheachas a
in-my power, a-day-some, a-thing (that) is better than thanks to
thairgseadh dhùibh. (17) Chan 'eil agam dùibh an dràst ach
offer to-you. Not is at-me to-you in meantime but
mo mhìle beannachd. (18) Slàn leibh!"
my thousand of-blessings. Well with-you!"

(19) "Mar sin leat-sa, agus soirbheachadh math dhuit," ars'
"Like that with-thee, and success good to-thee," said
an tuathanach.
the farmer.

(20) "D' fhaicinn slàn!" ars' a' bhean; "ach mu 'n
"Thy seeing well!" quoth the woman; "but ere
dealaich sinn, innis dhuinn e' ainm a th' ort."
will-part we, tell to-us what name that is on-thee."

(21) "Fòghnaidh 'Calum Seòladair' mar ainm domh gus.
"Will-suffice 'Malcolm (the) Sailor' as a-name to-me till
an till mi a rithist."
that shall-return I again."

(22) Dh' fhàisg e llàmh gach aoin diùbh gu teann;
Wrung he (the) hand of-every one of-them tightly;
thog e air, agus cha d' fhairich e an ùine a' dol thairis gus,
lifted he on-him, and not felt he the time going over till,
mu mheadhon là, an do ràinig e am baile-puirt, far an
about (the) middle - of-day, that reached he the town-of-seaport, where that.
do ghabh e air luing a bha gu seòladh do na h-Innsean-
took he on a-ship that was to sail to the Indies-
an-Ear.
in - East.

MALCOLM THE SAILOR.

(1) Once upon a time a young sailor was travelling, on a short winter day, between two seaport towns, which lay a long distance from each other. (2) The day was cold and stormy, and there was a high wind, and snow, and heavy rain. (2). He did not know the way; the night was fast falling upon him, and he knew not where to spend it. (4) At last, when he knew not what to do, he saw a little gleam of light; he took courage, quickened his step, and in a short time he came to a farmer's house at the side of the road. (5) He knocked at the door, which was instantly opened by the goodwife. (6) "Will you be so kind," he said, "as to allow me to sit at your fireside till morning? I am wet and tired, and I cannot make my way in the dark." (8) "Come in, poor man," she answered; "you shall go no farther to-night. (9)

Poor as we are, we will make shift to give you food and drink, and a bed." (10) When he went in he had the same hearty welcome from the goodman; and the little children respectfully got up and made room for him beside the fire. (11) The worthy woman gave him dry clothes and shoes, and she was not long in preparing bread and butter and cheese, and warm milk from the fold, for the sailor. (12) He and the kind family passed the evening comfortably and heartily; and after the farmer had asked the blessing of God on the company, he wished the stranger a sound sleep, and they all went to bed. (13) The sailor slept soundly till he heard the cowherd attending to the cattle at break of day. (14) When he got up, breakfast was trim and ready on the table, and there was welcome in every face. (15) He ate heartily, and afterwards prepared to leave. (16) "I am not able," he said, "to repay you at this time for your kindness, but I shall never forget it; and who knows but Providence may some day put it in my power to offer you something better than thanks?" (17) For the present I have nothing for you but my blessing. (18) Farewell." (19) "Farewell, and good luck to you," said the farmer. (20) "Safe return to you," said the woman; "but ere we part, tell us your name." (21) "'Malcolm the Sailor' will do till I come back again." He shook hands with them all warmly; set off, and did not feel the time long till, about mid-day, he arrived at his port, where he joined a ship which was about to sail for the East Indies.

LESSON X.

CALUM SEOLADAIR.—*Continued.*

MALCOLM SAILOR.—*Continued.*

(1) Bha an llong còrr agus trì bliadhna air a cuairt;
 Was the ship more and three years on her circuit;
 agus bha companach do Chalum ag ràdh nach deachaidh
 and was a-companion to Malcolm saying that-not went
 llà seachad fad na h-uine sin, anns nach d' thug Calum
 a-day past (the)length of-the time that, in which-not gave Malcolm
 iomradh air a' choibhneas a fhuair e ann an tigh
 mention on the kindness which had-received he in (the) house
 an tuathanaich.
 of-the farmer.

(2) Cho luath agus a thàinig an llong gu caladh, an dèidh
 So soon and that came the ship to haven, after
 dhi tilleadh do 'n dùthaich so, thug Calum a charaid
 to-her returning to the country this, brought Malcolm his friend
 leis, agus ghabh e carbad chum an greasad a dh'ionnsaidh
 with him, and took he a-carriage to their hurrying to *
 an tìghe anns an domheal e a leithid de shuairceas. (3) An
 of-the house in which enjoyed he its like of hospitality. The
 uair a ràinig iad dlùth do 'n tigh, chunnaig Calum nach
 time that came they near to the house, saw Malcolm that-not
 robh cùisean idir mar dh' fhàg e iad. (4) Bha bean-
 were matters at-all as (had) left he them. Was (the) woman-
 an-tìghe a nis na 'bantraich, agus a clann na 'n dilleachdain.
 of-the-house now in her widow, and her children in their orphans.

(5) Chan e mhàin sin, ach aig a' cheart àm sin, bha na
 Not (is) it alone that, but at the right time that, were the

* *ionnsaidh*, lit. 'attack' or 'contact.' Being a noun, it takes the genitive after it.

maoir a' cur a cuid a'n t-saoghal a mach air a' chnoc, gu
 officers putting her share of-the world out on' the hill, to
 bhith air an reic, a dhioladh fhiachan anns an robh i air
 be on their selling, to (the) paying of-debts in which was she on
 tuiteam. (6) Bha àireamh bheag shluaigh na 'n seasamh thall
 falling. Were a-number small of-people in their standing yond
 's a bhos, le cridheachan goirt, a' feitheamh gus an tòisicheadh
 and hither, with hearts sore a-waiting till that should-begin
 an reic.
 the selling.

(7) Léum Calum a stigh dìreach mar bha am maor
 Jumped Malcolm in-the-house straight as was the officer
 a' dol a thogail leis na creathlach anns an robh an leanabh
 going to lifting with-him of-the cradle in which was the child
 a b' òige na 'chadal; agus a mhàthair bhochd na
 that was youngest in his-sleep; and his mother poor in
 'suidhe r' a thaobh a' sìleadh nan dèur.
 her-sitting to his side shedding of-the tears.

(8) Dé is ciall da so?" dh' fheòraich e de 'n mhaor.

"What is meaning to this?" asked he of the officer.

(9) "Tha," fhreagair esan, "an àirneis r' a reic air son
 "Is," answered he, "the furniture to its selling on account
 fiachan a' bhoireannaich so."
 of (the)-debts of-the woman this."

(10) "Air d' athais, a dhuine gun tròcair, gun iochd,"
 "On thy leisure, man without mercy, without pity,"
 arsa Calum, agus e a' dùnadh a dhuirn; "cuir llàmh air
 quoth Malcolm, and he closing of-his fist; "put a-hand on
 slait de 'n chreathaill sin, agus chan fhàg mi bior slàn
 a-withe of the cradle that, and not will-leave I a-stick whole
 ann am fiodhrach-tarsaing do chuirp!"
 in (the) timbers of-thy body!"

(11) Spion e an sin a mach a sporan, anns an robh
 Pulled he then out his purse, in which were
 aige tuarasdál thrì bliadhna, ann am buinn òir.
 at-him (the) wages of-three years, in coins of gold.

(12) "So," ars' esan; "pàidh thu fhéin as a sin, agus
 "Here," quoth he; "pay thee self out-of that, and
 cuir a stigh a h-uile ball de dh' àirneis na mnà còire
 put in-the-house every limb of (the) furniture of-the woman good
 far an d' fhuair thu iad."
 where that foundest thou them"

(13) Thionndaidh e an sin a chur fàilte air a'
 Turned he then to put salutation on the
 bhoireannach bhochd, agus i na 'seasamh làn ioghnaidh,
 woman poor, and she in her standing full of-wonder,
 agus a cridhe an impis sgàineadh le taingealachd.
 and her heart like-to bursting with thankfulness.

(14) Cha robh an dà sheòladair ach glé ghoirid a' cur
 Not were the two sailors but rather short putting
 an tighe an òrdugh, agus chuir iad thairis an llà gu cridheil,
 of-the house in order, and put they over the day heartily,
 sunndach, gus an d' thàinig am feasgar, agus am b' fhéudar
 merrily, till that came the evening, and that was necessary
 dhoibh falbh.
 to-them to-go-away.

(15) Cha robh bliadhna uaith sin gus an robh balachain
 Not was a-year since that till that were (the) boys
 an tuathanaich comasach air àite an athar a ghabhail,
 of-the farmer competent on (the) place of-their father to take,
 nach do chuir Calum Seòladair suim airgid a dh' ionnsaidh
 that-not did send Malcolm (the) Sailor a-sum of-money to
 na bantraich, cho math ri goireasan féumail eile, agus
 of-the widow, as well to handy-things useful other, and
 gnothaichean nneònach a bheireadh e a nall as na h-Innsean
 things curious which would bring he over out-of the Indies
 di fhéin agus do 'n chloinn. (16) Shoirbhich leò
 to-her self and to the children. Prospered with-them
 gu ciatach riamh tuilleadh; agus mur do shiubhail iad uaith
 admirably ever more; and if-not have-departed they since
 sin tha iad beò fhathast.
 that are they alive still.

MALCOLM THE SAILOR.—Continued.

(1) The ship was over three years on the voyage; and a companion of Malcolm's used to tell that not a day passed during that time in which Malcolm did not speak about the kindness which he had received in the house of the farmer. (2) So soon as the ship returned to port after coming back to this country, Malcolm took his friend with him, and hired a carriage to hurry him to the house where he had found such kindness. (3) As they approached the house, Malcolm could see that matters were not at all as he had left them. (4) The woman was now a widow, and her children orphans. (5) Not only so, but at that moment the officers were putting her earthly all out upon the hill, to be sold to pay certain debts into which she had fallen. (6) Small clusters of people stood here and there, with heavy hearts, waiting till the auction should begin. (7) Malcolm rushed in just as the officer was about to lift the cradle, in which the youngest child lay sleeping; with his poor mother sitting beside him, weeping bitterly. (8) "What does all this mean?" he asked of the officer. (9) "The furniture," he answered, "is about to be sold to pay this woman's debts." (10) "Avast, you heartless, pitiless man," said Malcolm, closing his fist; "if you lay a hand on a withe of that cradle, I will break all the timbers in your body!" (11) He then pulled out his purse, in which he had three years' wages in gold. (12) "Here," said he, "pay yourself out of that, and put back every stick of the dear woman's furniture where you found it." Then he turned to salute the poor woman, who stood full of wonder, and her heart like to burst with gratitude. (14) The two sailors were not long in putting the house in order, and they spent the day heartily and cheerfully till evening, when they had to leave. (15) There was not a year from that time till the farmer's boys were able to take their father's place, that Malcolm the Sailor did not send a sum of money to the widow as well as other useful articles and curious things which he used to bring home from the Indies for herself and the children. (16) Everything prospered well with them ever after that; and if they have not died since, they are still alive.

LESSON XI.

AM MAC STRODHAIL.

THE SON PRODIGAL.

- (1) Bha aig duine àraidh dithis mhac. (2) Agus thuirt am
 Was at a-man certain twain of-sons. And said the
 mac a b' òige dhiùbh r' a athair, Athair, thoir dhòmbha
 son that was younger of-them to his father, Father, give to-me
 a' chuid-roinn a thig orm de d' mhaoin. (3) Agus roinn
 the portion-share that will-come on-me of thy substance. And divided
 e eatorra a bheathachadh. (4) Agus an déidh* beagain de
 he between-them his living. And after of-a-few of
 làithean chruinnich am mac a b' òige a chuid uile,
 days gathered the son that was younger his portion all,
 agus ghabh e a thuras do dhùthaich fad air astar, agus
 and took he his journey to a-country far on distance, and
 an sin chaith e a mhaoin le beatha struidheasaich. (5) Agus
 there wasted he his substance with a-life wasteful. And
 an uair a chaith e a chuid uile, dh' éirich gorta ro mhór
 the time that had-wasted he his portion all, arose a-famine very great
 san tìr sin; agus thòisich e ri bhith ann an uireasbhuidh.
 in-the land that; and began he to be in want.
 (6) Agus chaidh e agus cheangail e e fhéin ri aon de shaor-
 And went he and bound he him self to one of (the) free-
 dhaoine na dùthcha sin; agus chuir e d' a fhearann e, a
 men of-the country that; and sent he to his land him, to
 bhiadhadh mhuc. (7) Agus bu mhiann leis a bhrù a lìonadh
 (the) feeding of-swine. And was desire with-him his belly to fill
 de na plaosgan a bha na mucan ag itheadh; ach cha d'thug
 of the husks which were the swine a-eating; but not gave
 neach air bith dha. (8) Agus an uair a thàinig e d' a ionnsaidh
 a-person on being to him. And the time that came he to him
 fhéin, thuirt e, Cia lìon de luchd-tuarasdail m' athar-sa aig a
 self, said he, How many of folk - of - wages of-my father at whom
 bheil aran gu lleòir agus r' a sheachnadh, an uair a tha mise
 is bread to plenty and to its sparing, the time that am I
 a' bàsachadh le gorta. (9) Eiridh mi agus theid mi
 a-dying with want. Will-arise I and will-go I
 dh' ionnsaidh m' athar, agus their mi ris, Athair, pheacaich
 to of-my father, and will-say I to-him, Father, (have) sinned
 mi an aghaidh fhlaithenais agus ad làthair-sa; agus chan
 I in (the) face of-heaven and in-thy presence; and not (am)
 airidh mi tuilleadh gun goirteadh do mhac-sa dhìom; dèan
 worthy I more that should-be-called thy son of-me; make

* *déidh*, after. Being a noun, it takes a genitive after it.

mi mar aon de d' luchd-tuasadail. (10) Agus dh' éirich
me as one of thy folk - of - wages. And arose

e agus chaidh e dh' ionnsaidh 'athar. (11) Ach air dha bhith
he and went he to of-his-father. But on to-him being

fathast fad uaith, chunnaig 'athair e, agus ghabh e truas
yet far from-him, saw his father him, and took he pity

dheth, agus ruith e, agus thuit e air a mhuineal, agus phòg e
of-him, and ran he, and fell he on his neck, and kissed he

e. (12) Agus thuirt am mac ris, Athair, pheacaich mi an
him. And said the son to-him, Father, (have) sinned I in

aghaidh fhlaithheanais agus ad làthair-sa, agus chan airidh
(the) face of - heaven and in-thy presence, and not (am) worthy

mi tuilleadh gun goirteadh do mhac dhìom. (13) Ach
I more that should-be-called thy son of-me. But

thuirt an t-athair r' a sheirbhisich, Thugaibh a mach a'
said the father to his servants, Bring out the

chulaidh is fheàrr agus cuiribh uime i; agus cuiribh fàinne
suit (that) is best and put about-him it and put a-ring

air a làimh agus brògan air a chasan. (14) Agus thugaibh
on his hand and shoes on his feet. And bring

an so an llaogh biadhtha agus marbhaibh e; agus itheamaid agus
here the calf fed and kill it; and eat-we and

biomaid subhach; air bha mo mhac so marbh, agus tha e beò
be-we merry; for was my son this dead, and is he alive

a ris; bha e caillte agus fhuaradh e. (15) Agus thòisich iad
again; was he lost and has-been-found he. And began they

air a bhith subhach.

on to be merry.

(16) A nis bha a mhac a bu shine mach san fhearann;
Now was his son that was older out in-the land;

agus an uair a thàinig e agus a thàr e am fagus do 'n tigh,
and the time that came he and that drew he near to the house,

chual e an ceòl agus an dannsadh. (17) Agus ghairm e
heard he the music and the dancing. And called he

d'a ionnsaidh aon de na h-òglaich, agus dh' fhiosraich e ciod a
to him one of the men-servants, and inquired he what that

bu chiall do na nithean sin. (18) Agus thuirt esan ris,
was (the) meaning to the things those. And said he to-him,

Thàinig do bhràthair; agus mharbh d' athair an llaogh
(Has) come thy brother; and (has) killed thy father the calf

biadhtha, a chionn gun d' fhuair e ris slàn, fallain, e. (19)
fed, to the-end that found he again whole, sound, him.

Agus ghabh esan fearg, agus cha b' àill leis dol a stigh; air
And took he wrath, and not was will with-him to-go in-the-house; on

an aobhar sin thàinig 'athair a mach agus chuir e iompaidh
the cause that came his-father out and put he persuasion

air. (20) Ach fhreagair esan agus thuir e r' a athair, Fèuch
 on-him. But answered he and said he to his father, Behold
 tha mise a' deanamh seirbhis dhuit an uiread so a
 am I a- doing service to-thee the amount this of
 bhliadhnaichean agus uair air bith cha do bhris mi d' àithne,
 years and time on being-not broke I thy command,
 gidheadh cha d' thug thu meann riamh dhomh, chum gum
 yet not gavest thou a-kid ever to-me, to that
 bithinn subhach maille ri m' chàirdean. (21) Ach an uair a
 should-I-be merry with my friends. But the time that
 thàinig do mhac so, a dh' ith suas do bheathachadh maille ri
 came thy son this, who has-eaten up thy living with
 striopaichean, marbh thu an llaogh biadhtha dha. (22) Agus
 harlots, hast-killed thou the calf fed to-him. And
 thuir e ris, A mhic, tha thusa a ghnàth maille rium, agus na
 said he to-him, My son, art thou of custom with-me, and the
 h-uile nithean is lleamsa is lleatsa iad. (23) Bu chòir dhuinn
 all things (that) are with-me are with-thee they. It was right to-us
 a bhith subhach, agus aoibhneach; oir bha do bhràthair so
 to be merry, and joyful; for was thy brother this
 marbh, agus tha e beò a ris; agus bha e caillte agus
 dead, and is he alive again; and was he lost and
 fhuaradh e.
 has-been-found he.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

(1) A certain man had two sons. (2) And the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of the goods that falleth to me. (3) And he divided unto them his living. (4) And not many days after, the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living. (5) And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want. (6) And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine. (7) And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat; and no man gave unto him. (8) And when he came to himself he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! (9) I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee; and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants. (10) And he arose and came to his father. (11) But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion and ran, and fell on his neck and kissed him. (12) And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son. (13) But the father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand and shoes on his feet. (14) And bring hither the fatted calf and kill it, and let us eat and be merry; for this my son was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found. (15) And they began to be merry. (16) Now his elder son was in the field; and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard music and dancing. (17) And he called one of the servants, and asked what these things meant. (18) And he said unto him, Thy brother is come; and thy father hath killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him safe and sound. (19) And he was angry, and would not go in; therefore came his father out and entreated him. (20) And he, answering, said to his father, Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment; and yet thou never gavest me a kid, that I might make merry with my friends. (21) But as soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf. (22) And he said unto him, Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine. (23) It was meet that we should make merry and be glad; for this thy brother was dead and is alive again; and was lost and is found.

SPECIFIC READINGS.

I.

SGEUL MU CHOIRE-NA-SITHE.

Thachair dhomh 'bhith a' siubhal, o chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean, troimh Gharbh-chrìochan na Gàidhealtachd, troimh mhonaidhean fiadhaich, far nach robh aon rathad, an uair a thuit domh, air feasgar samhraidh, 'bhith air mo chuirteachadh ann an ceò dùmhail, an uair a bha mi a' gabhail ath-ghoirid thairis air guala beinne cho àrd 's a bha san dùthaich. Mar bha àgh orm, bha fear-cuirteachaidh nan crìochan farsaing sin maille rium san àm, a thug mi leam gu m' sheòladh gu bearradh àrd, as am faicinn sealladh air a' ghleann chum an robh mi a' dol. Fada mu 'n d'ràinig sinn am bearradh so, thuit an ceò cho dùmhail, 's gum b' amaideach smuaineachadh dol na b' fhaide air ar n-aghaidh. Bha Eachann Ruadh Saighdear, a bha maille rium, na 'dhuine tuigseach; bha e fada san arm; chuir e suas an còta-dearg fo 'n Cheannard urramach sin, Ailein-an-Earrachd. Bha e maille ris ann an iomadh cath cruaidh, agus b' fhiach e éisdeachd gach sgèul a bha aige mu gach sealladh déistinneach a chunnaig e. An uair a thuig e nach robh e tèarainte imeachd na b' fhaide air bile nan sgàirneach a bha fodhainn, threòraich e mi gu bun na frithe, far an robh ionad dìonach anns am faodamaid fuireach gu madainn. An uair a bha sinn a' tèarnadh, dh' fheòraich mi dheth an robh na creagan a bha na 'bheachd fada uainn. "Tha creagan gu leòir far a bheil sinn, agus tha uainh fhasgach goirid o 'n àite so," ars' esan; "ach 's coma leam iad; tha e cho math dhuinn an seachnadh. Is e so," thuirt esan, ann an guth ìosal, mar gum biodh e a' cagarsaich am ehluais, "Is e so Coire-na-Sithe; agus, a dh'innseadh na firinn, b' fheàrr leam a bhith fliuch leis a' cheò, na fasgadh 'iarraidh anns na h-àiteachan grannda sin." "Chan fhaod e 'bhith," thuirt mi ris, "gu bheil thusa, Eachainn, a' creidsinn a leithid sin de dh'amaideachd; gun teagamh chan 'eil thu ach ri feala-dhà." "Feala-dhà ann no as," thuirt esan, "is coma leam iad; mar thuirt an seann duine, 'Fhad 's a

dh' fhuiricheas an t-olc uainn fuiricheamaid uaith.' Thig air d' adhart; tha sinn dlùth do dh' Uaimh-na-h-Ochanaich; ach beannachd na 'n siubhal 's na 'n imeachd, 's i an nochd Di-h-aoine, agus cha chluinn iad sinn."

Thug mi air seasamh car tamaill, is thòisich mi air cur an céill da faoineachd a leithid sin de smuaintean. Chual' e mi gu deireadh, gun stad a chur air mo sheanachas; ach a' socrachadh a bhreacain thar a ghualainn, 's a' toirt sgrogaidh a nuas air a bhoineid, ghreimich e na bu tinne am bata 'bha na 'làimh, agus thug e céum air 'aghaidh, ag ràdh, "Bi bruidhinn an dràsta, éisdidh mi riut am màireach; gabhamaid seachad air an àm; chan àite so gu móran seanachais a labhairt."—"Dean stad, Eachaion," thuirt mi ris; "tha mi a' cur romham an oidhche 'chur seachad ann an Uaimh-na-h-Ochanaich; fuirich leam, 's na fàg mi. Ach ma tha eagal ort,"—"Eagal!" ars' Eachann, 's e a' tionndadh air a shàil; "bi air d' earalas, a dhuine chòir, agus tagh do chainnt; ged nach tig dhòmhsa a ràdh, is tu fhéin a' chiad fhear a chuir eagal as mo leth." "Tha mi ag iarraidh maitheanais," thuirt mi ris; "thig leam do 'n uaimh, agus fèuchaidh sinn ciod a th' agad ann an lùib do bhreacain, is ni sinn réite." "Théid mi leat," ars' an saighdear còir, "agus fuirichidh mi leat, ged a bhiodh e làn de na Frangaich, gun teachd air na créutairean leibideach, faoin sin, nach 'eil, ma dh' fhaodteadh, ann idir, ged tha 'leithid de sheanachas mu 'n timchioll."

Bha sinn a nis aig bèul na h-uamha, agus sheas Eachann Ruadh. "Sin i agad a nis," thuirt e; "agus urram na h-uaisle do 'n choigreach, gabh air d' adhart." Chaidh sinn a steach fo dhion, agus shuidh sinn air a' chiad chloich chothromaich a fhuair sinn. Cha robh mo chompanach ro dheònach air móran cainute; bha e a' sgioblachadh a bhreacain, an uair a ghrad thog e a cheann mar gun buaileadh peileir e. "Ciod e so?" thuirt e, 's e a' farcluais; "mur creid thu mise, creid do chluasan." Thàinig a nuas oirnn sa' cheart àm sin ceòl tiamhaidh, binn, nach d' fhiosraich mi éisdeachd r' a leithid riamh roimhe; agus bha dearbh fhios agam nach b' ann o aon inneal-ciùil a b' aithne dhomh a thàinig e. Chan fhaodadh so gun mhór ioghnadh a chur oirnn. Bha an oidhche dorcha; bha an t-àite ùdlaidh, uaigneach; bha sinn fada o thigheadas dhaoine, am measg garbhach chreag, ann an coire fiadhaich. Eagal cha robh orm, oir bha mi làn-chiùnteach gum bu cheòl saoghalta a bha ann, agus chur mi romham, na 'm b' urrainn domh, 'fhaotainn a mach cia as a

thàinig e. “An téid thu suas leam, Eachainn?” “Théid,” ars’ esan, agus e a’ cur seachad na bha e a’ toirt as a bhreacan; “is minic a thachair e mar so fhéin, eadar am bile ’s an deoch. Shaoilinn gum biodh e cho math fuireach gu madainn; ach cuimhnich, ‘Am fear a théid san dris, gun iomair e teachd as mar a dh’fhaodas e.’” Ghabh sinn suas, am feadh a bha an ceòl a’ sìor fhàs na b’ àirde. Fa-dheireadh thàinig lèus soluis oirnn; sheas Eachann beagan air deireadh, ’s an uair a chaidh mi timchioll stùc creige, chunnaig mi sealladh nach téid gu luath as m’ àire. Dh’ fhan mo chompanach far an robh e, theagamh a’ smuaineachadh gum faca mi tuilleadh ’s a bu mhiann leam. Bha lasair chridheil theine aig ceann sluas na h-uamha, o ghiuthas seachdta a bha pailt mu ’n àite; agus na ’shuidhe aig an teine bha leth sheann duine làidir, colgarra; currac àrd, molach, air a cheann, anns an robh dos de dh’ ite an fhìrein, agus a chóm uile air a chòmhdachadh le biana fhiadh agus earb. Bha làn shealladh agamsa air-san, ged nach b’ urrainn dàsan mise ’fhaicinn. Bha e ’cluiche gu sìrdail air dà thruimb mhóir Abraich, a bha air an dèanamh ’s an àm sin gu h-ealanta, dlùth do sheana Chaisteal Dubh Inbhir-Lòchaidh. An crochadh ris gach mèur d’ a lamhan, bha clag beag airgid, a rinn fuaim anabarrach binn, agus o ’n do thàrmaich a’ cho-sheirm a chuir ormsa uiread iongantais, agus na ’m faodteadh a ràdh, a chuir mo chompanach fo eagal cho mór. “Thig air d’ adhart,” thuirt mi gu sàmhach ri Eachann. “A bheil iad an sin?” thuirt e. “A bheil iad a’ dannsadh san t-solus, no ri fleadhachas-cuirme?” Dhlùthaich e gu sgàthach ri m’ thaobh, agus air dha a’ chiad phlathadh ’fhaicinn de ’n fhear-chiùil, thug e sìtheadh seachad orm, a’ glaothaich a mach le aighear nach b’ urrainn da a cheannsachadh, “Iain Mhóir nan Creag, an tusa tha ’n so? Mo bheannachd air do cheann molach, is mi a tha toilichte d’ fhaicinn!”

Dh’ éirich Iain bochd, agus chuir e fàilte oirnn, a’ tilgeil tuilleadh mhaidean air an teine. Shuidh sinn mu ’n cuairt air a’ chagailt; agus dh’ aidich Eachann còir, oir cealg cha robh na ’chóm, nach b’ urrainn da gu bràth a bhith cho taingeil ’s a’ bhuineadh dha, air son nach d’ fhuair e cead tilleadh, mar bha rùn air, an uair a chual’ e an ceòl. “Is ioma sgèul,” thuirt e, “a chuala mi riamh mu Choire-na-Sithe; ’s na’m bithinn an nochd air tilleadh gun so ’fhaicinn, bha mo sgèula fhéin chum an dearbhadh. Cha tugadh am ministear fhéin orm a chreidsinn nach robh na daoine-beaga ann an Uaimh-na-h-Ochanaich.”

Dh' fheòraich mi dheth an robh da-rìreadh eagal air? “Eagal!” thuirt esan, agus e a' suathadh air falbh an fhallais fhuair a bha fhathast air a ghnùis; “air nàile bha, 's gu leòir dheth; barrachd 's a bha riamh orm a' dol sìos do 'n bhlàr le Ailein-an-Earrachd; ach ma bhà cha bhì tuilleadh mu 'n ghnòthach chéudna.”

Tha so a' leigeil ris duinn cia co faoin an nì o 'n éirich seanachas dùthcha mu nì bha iad gnàthaichte a chreidsinn: agus na'n rannsaicheadh daoine gu mionaideach mu 'thimchioll, thuigeadh iad gur e bha ann, an àite a bhith na 'chùis-eagail, eulaidh-àbhacais agus fearas-chuideachd.

Fhuair mi mach o Eachann eachdraidh an duine bhoichd so a bha 's an uaimh. Bu neò-dhuine gun mhath gun mhillleadh e, a nuas o 'òige. Ged a bha e gun mhóran toinise no tuigse, bha e na 'sheòl fhéin fo chàileigin de mheas anns an dùthaich. Bha e eòlach air aisridh chumhang an fhéidh 's na h-earba, agus b' e 'thoileachas-inntinn an fhaoghaid a leantainn le òigridh na tìre. Cha robh bearradh, no bealach, no aithghearradh troimh mhonadh, no bèul-àtha air abhainn, no càrn, no garaidh, air nach robh e mion eòlach. Rè an t-samhraidh b' i uaimh nan creag a chòmhnuidh; ghluais e o àiridh gu àiridh, 's cha deachaidh e riamh air falbh falamh o aon diùbh. Cha bhiodh e gun lòn fhad 's a bhiodh deare air tom, meas no cnothan ann an coille; chan fhàilnicheadh a leaba an feadh a gheabhadh e fraoch badanach, gorm, a' fàs gu dosrach anns gach àite; agus mar thuirt e fhéin, bha a chuid tromb soirbh r' an glèusadh. Bha a dhachaidh anns gach àite far an laigheadh a' ghrian air; agus còmhla cha do dhruideadh riamh air. Cha robh a mhàileid doirbh r' a giùlan, cha robh innte ach a' chlach-theine agus am fada-spuinge; sgian-dubh a dh' fhionnadh nam fiadh; ribe a ghlacadh an fhìrean, agus cromag iarainn a lùbadh nan gèug. Ach ma bha an duine boichd so air bheag eòlais, bu taitneach r' a fhaicinn an t-saothair a ghabh a phàrantan air ann an làithean 'òige. Ghabh e dhuinn mórann de laoidbean agus de dhànaibh naomha; rinn e so le uiread chràbhaidh, agus air dòigh a bu stòlda na iomadh fear a b' fhaide léughadh. Sheinn e iad le fonn tiamhaidh muladach, is e ri turaman air 'ais agus air 'aghaidh, a ràinig mo chridhe. Mu 'n do leag e a thaobh ri làr, dh' earb e e fhéin ri Dia. “Allabanaich bhoichd,” thuirt mi rium fhéin, “caidil gu tèaruinte; gabhaidh Dia cùram dhiot. Truagh 's mar tha thu ann am beachd an t-saoghail, tha thu

cho priseil na 'shealladh-san ris an rìgh is mò air thalamh. Is lìonmhor iad a tha air an cìdhche nochd air an dìteadh leat, d' an d' thug Dia tuigse, fiosrachadh, agus fòghlum, a tha a' laighe sìos air an leapaichean rìomhach, gun suim dàsan a tha os an cionn, o bheil iad a' sealbhachadh gach beannachd."

II.

LITIR O FHIONNLACH PIUBAIRE G' A MHAOL.

A MHAIRI, A GHRAIDH,—Is bliadhna leam gach là o 'n a dhealaich mi riut fhéin agus ris na pàisdean. Tha mi an dràst aun an Glaschu mòr nan stiopall, baile na gleadhraich. O nach robh mi aon uair eile am shineadh air bruach na h-aibhne, far nach cluinninn ach torman nan allt, bàirich nam bó, agus ceileireadh nan èun. Tha mi nis, mar a gheall mi, dol a dh' innseadh dhuit mar fhuair mi a mach.

Tha cuimhu' agad fhéin mar a dhealaich sinn. Thog mi orm le bocsa na pioba gu bèul a' chaolais. Is ann an sin a bha 'n othail—Marsali Mhór agus na buanaichean a bha leatha cho aoibhinn, aighearach, 's ged nach biodh iad ach a' dol do 'n choille-chnò. Có bha am broilleach na cuideachd ach Pàra Mór, le 'fhéile-beag 's le 'bhoineid, mar a b' àbhaist da; cuaille de bhata daraich na 'laimh, agus màileid de bhian gaibhre air a dhruim. "Fàilt' ort, Fhionnlaigh Phìobaire," ars' esan; "gum meal thu do bhrigis." "Ma-tà," arsa mise, "tubaist oirre! Is i so a' chiad uair a chuir mi orm i. Na 'm fuirgheadh i shuas cha bu ghearan e; ach tha mi cheana cho sgìth dhi 's a bha dà bhliadhnach eich de 'n ghad, a' chiad oidhche a chuireadh air e." A mach ghabh sinn an coinne soitheach-na-smùide, "A' Mhaighdean-Mhocraineach," mar their iad rithe. Bha i 'teannadh oirnn o Mhuile, a' cur na smùid di. "Tha i so a' tighinn," arsa Pàra Mór, "an aigeannach mhaol, ghrànnda, le 'gleadhraich, 's le 'h-ùpraid; cha b' ioghnadh leam ach 'A' Mhaighdean' a radh rithe; b' i sin a' mhaighdean gun mhodh, gun eismeil." Tharraing i oirnn le caoiribh bàna fo a sròin; a' slachdraich agus a' sloistreadh na fairge foipe, a bha ag éirigh na 'h-iomairean bàna, còbhragach, a nunn gu Aros. Thàinig i a nuas oirnn a' bagradh ar smàladh fo a cuibhlichean. Fa-dheireadh stad a' bhéist; agus cha luaith' a stad na cuibhlichean a dhol mu'n cuairt na thug feadan fada, caol, a bha suas ri taobh an t-simileir mhóir, aon ràn as, a shaoil mi a sgàineadh mo cheann. Is ann an sin a bha an ùinich agus an

othail, an dol ri cliathaich na luinge—a h-uile bèul fosgailte san aon àm ; gun urram fir d' a chéile. Ma 's i Marsali Mhór, thug i mach a' Bhéurla sin nach do chleachd i o 'n a bha i an uraidh air a' Ghalldachd. Co ach ise ! Bha Bhéurla 's a' Ghàidhlig am measg a chéile. “Dean fodha,” arsa an dara h-aon. “Nach iomair thu, mhic do mhàthar !” arsa an t-aon eile. “A stigh an ràmh-bràghad shuas ; buille g' a deireadh shìos ; na dèan thusa, Iain Bhàin.” “*Cannie, cannie, 'illean,*” arsa Marsali Mhór. “Gu réidh !” arsa a h-uile h-aon. Mur bhi mo nàire, 's nar bha mi ceangailte sa' bhrigis, bha mi mach a shnàmh gu tìr. Fa-dheireadh thàinig ball cainbe le fead m' ar cluasan, agus ghlaodh gach neach, “Cùm air gu gramail, Iain Bhàin.” Thug a' gheòla aon sàthadh aisde nunn gu taobh na luinge agus shaoil mi gun robh sinn thairis. Fhuair mi suas, ach chan fhios domh cionnas ; agus cha mhò bha fhios agam c' àit an tionndaidhinn.

“Tha thu an sin, Fhionnlaigh,” arsa Pàra Mór, “‘mar bhó mhaoil am buaile choimhich.’ Thig leam a dh' amharc mionach na Maighdinn so fhéin, a dh' fhèuchainn an tuig sinn mar tha 'bheairt innleachdach ag iomairt.” Ach ma chaidh, is ann an sin, a Mhàiri, a bha am fire-faire—sailthean iarainn agus slatan a' gluasad a nunn agus a nall, a sìos agus a suas, air an ais agus air an adhart, gun tàmh, gun stad ; cnagan agus góbbhan, agus eagan a' freagairt d' a chéile ; cuibhlichean beaga na 'n deann ruith mu na cuibhlichean móra. Bha duine truagh shìos am measg na h-acfhainn, a' cur na smùid deth, far nach saoilleadh tu am b' urrainn do luch dol gun a milleadh ; ach bha esan a' gluasad air feadh na h-ùpraid cho neo-sgàthach 's a rachadh Pàra Mór no mise am measg nan caorach—ag armadh gach acfhainn, achlais, udalain, agus feadain, le h-ola agus le h-im. “A dhuine thruaigh,” arsa Pàra Mór, “is ann agam nach 'eil suil ri d' àite ; is daor a tha thu a' cosnadh d' arain.” “C'ar-son ?” arsa esan, agus e a' tionndadh suas a shùl, a bha a' snàmh ann am fallas. Ged a labhradh a' ghèimhleag iarainn a bha na 'laimh cha b' urrainn duinn barrachd ìoghnaidh a bhith oirnn na an uair a chuala sinn an duine so a' labhairt na Gàidhlig. “Nach do shaoil mi,” arsa Pàra Mór, “gur Sasunnach, no Eireannach, no Gall bochd a bh' ann.” Thàinig e nìos a' siabadh an fhallais o'ghnuis le bad còrcaich a bha na 'laimh, agus thòisich e air beachd a thoirt duinn air an acfhainn. Ach, éudail, b' e sin an fhaoineis. “An saoil thusa, Phàra Mhóir,” arsa mise, “nach ann sa' cheann a smaointich an toiseach air

so a bha an ìnnleachd ?” “Coma leam e fhéin is ’innleachd !” arsa Pàra Mór ; “is mi-nàdurra, peacach, an ìnnleachd so fhéin —a’ cur sruth agus soirbheas an Fhreasdail g’ an dùlan, a’ dol na ’n aghaidh gun seòl, gun ràmh. Coma leam i !—chan ’eil an ìnnleachd so cneasda. B’ fheàrr leam a bhith ann an geòla dhubh Acha-na-creige—Eóghan-an-Rudha air an stiùir—a’ ruith le croinn rùisgte troimh Bhuinne-nam-biodag, na a bhith innte. Tha mi ag radh riut nach ’eil an ìnnleachd so cneasda.”

An uair a bha sinn a nunn gu ceann Mhùsdail chuala mi fhéin sgàl pìoba air mo chùl, agus air dhomh tionndadh có a bha an so ach balach ronnach de mhuinntir Thir-idhe, a’ gléusadh a phìoba fhad ’s a bheireadh duin’ eile cuairt aisde. “Ma-tà,” arsa Pàra Mór, “‘Is ceannach air an ubh an gloc.’ Ciamar tha so a’ còrdadh riut, Fhionnlaigh ?” “‘Is scarbh a’ ghlòir,’” thuirt mise, “‘nach fhaodar éisdeachd.’” Chluich e, fadheireadh, “Bodach nam Brigisean,” agus mu ’n do sguir e dheth bha mi cho sgèith dhe fhéin agus d’ a cheòl ’s a bha mi de ’n bhrigis lachdainn.

Có a bha an deireadh na luinge ach Alasdair Ruadh Mac-Iain-Abraich, Tighearna Chola. Mhothaich e dhomh fhéin, agus smèid e orm. Cha robh math a dhiùltadh. Bha mòran uaislean shìos leis air clàr-deiridh na luinge — Sasunnaich, Goill, agus Frangaich—cuid diùbh a’ léughadh ; cuid na ’n cadal ; cuid a’ mèananaich ; cuid ag itheadh. Bha fear dhiùbh le gloin’-amhaire fhada, rìomhaich, r’ a shùil, mar gum biodh e a’ dol a losgadh air Caisteal Dubhairt. Mhothaich mi fear fada, caol, glas-neulach, le spéuclair air a shròin, agus bioran ruadh na ’làimh, leis an robh e a’ tarraing dealbh a’ Chaisteil. Bha baintighearna mhór, rìomhaich, na ’m measg, agus measan leibideach de chù beag, molach, na ’h-uchd, ris an robh i a’ brìodal, agus ga ’phògadh. Thug mi fhéin a mach a’ phìob mar a dh’ iarr iad ; ach a’ chiad sgàl a thug i, theich gach aon diùbh ach aon Sasunnach mór, reamhar, a shuidh mu m’ choinne le ’dhà mhèur na ’chluasan, agus sgraing air mar gum bithinn a’ dol g’ a itheadh.

Ma bha ceòl am measg nan uaislean bha ceòl agus dannsadh an ceann eile na luinge. Ach an uair a bha sinn a’ dol sìos gu Eisdeal “chaidh an ceòl feadh na fìdhle.” Bha an fhairge na ’mill agus na ’gleanntan. Thòisich soitheach-na-smùide fhéin ri dannsadh. Cha robh ràn a bheireadh am feadan mór as nach saoiladh tu gun robh muc-mhara r’ a cliathaich. Cha chluinn-eadh tu a nis ach osnaidhean o gach àite. Bha an Sasunnach

mór a bha a' fochaid air a' phìob, agus a cheann thar beul-mór na luinge, an impis sgàineadh. "An tuilleadh teannaidh ort !" arsa mise ; "neo-ar-thaing mur'eil pluic pìobaire nis ort fhéin." Ràinig sinn an Crìonan. "Is priseil," arsa Pàra Mór, "a' chas air tìr"—a' chiad fhacal a thàinig as a cheann o'n a chaidh sinn seachad air Bèul Loch-Faochann.

An là-ar-na-mhàireach ràinig sinn Glaschu, aig àite ris an abair iad am *Broomielaw*. B'e sin ceidhe na h-ùpraid—luingis-na-smùide a' falbh agus a' teachd làn sluaigh ; mar gum biodh an saoghal a' dol do Ghlaschu agus an saoghal a' teicheadh as. Bho nach d' fhàs mi bodhar leis a' ghleadhraich a bha am chluasan, cha chùram leam gun caill mi mo chlaisteachd tuilleadh. Bha sreath dhaoine air an tarraing suas fa chomhair nan soithichean, le ball cainbe mu ghuala gach aoin diùbh, agus bràiste rìomhach air 'uchd. Bha iad so a' smèideadh oirnn mar a bha sinn a' dol gu tìr, a h-uile bèul fosgailte mar gum biodh iad a' cur fàilt' oirnn ; gach làmh sìnte, agus gach suil sìubhlach mar gum biodh iad ag iarraidh luchd-eòlais. Bha aon fhear gu h-àraidh, a shocraich a shùil orm fhéin, agus air dhomh amharc air gu géur a dh' fhèuch an cuimhnichinn có e, chuir e a làmh r' a aid, agus chrom e a cheann cho modhail, shìobhalta, 's nach b' urrainn domh gun an fhàilt' a fhreagairt. Ann am priobadh na sùla bha e air clàr na luinge, agus thog e leis bocsa no phìoba agus màileid Phàra Mhóir, cho éasgaidh 's a ghlacadh Gàidseir Thobar-Mhoire buideal uisge-bheatha, gun chuireadh, gun chead. "Air d' athais," arsa Pàra Mór ; "an cuala tu riamh, mo ghille math, mar a thuirt clag Sgàin, 'An rud nach buin duit na buin dà' ?" "Leanaibh mise, a dhaoin'-uaisle," ars' an duine, agus e a' falbh céum romhainn. "Is ann sa' bhaile-mhór fhéin," thuirt mise, "a tha am modh. Is fhad o'n a chuala mi gum bi 'gille aig an fheannaig fhéin a's t-fhoghar.'" Dh' iarr sinn air ar toirt gu tigh Eóghain Oig, far an do rinn iad ar beatha gu cridheil.

Slàn leat, a Mhàiri, a ghràidh, air an àm. Cuiridh mi litir eile ad ionnsaidh ann an uine ghoirid, an uair a gheabh mi cosnadh. Chan 'eil thu fhéin agus na pàisdean tiota as mo chuimhne. O bi furachair mu Lachann beag, mo chuilean gaolach.

Am Freasdal a bhith maille riut—guidhe dùrachdach

D' Fhir-phòsda ghràdhaich,

FIONNLACH MAC-AONGHAIS.

III.

MURCHADH AGUS MIONACHAG.

Chaidh Murchadh agus Mionachag do 'n choille aon là a bhuain subh; ach mar a bhuaineadh Murchadh dh' itheadh Mionachag. Dh' fhalbh Murchadh a dh' iarraidh slat a ghabhail air Mionachag 's i ag itheadh a chuid subh. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” ars' an t-slat. “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise,” ars' an t-slat, “gus am faigh thu tuagh a bhuaineas mi.” Ràinig e an tuagh. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu clach a bhleitheas mi.” Ràinig e a' chlach. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu uisge a fhliuchas mi.” Ràinig e an t-uisge. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu fiadh a shnàmhas mi.” Ràinig e am fiadh. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Fiadh a shnàmh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu gadhar a ruitheas mi.” Ràinig e an gadhar. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu ìm a theid ri m’ chasan. Ràinig e an t-ìm. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh —fiadh a shnàmh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu luch a sgrìobas mi.” Ràinig e an luch. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Luch a sgrìobadh ime—ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair —gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu cat a shealgas mi.” Ràinig e an cat. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Cat a shealg luchas—luch a sgrìobadh ime—ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu bainne dhomh.” Ràinig e a’ bhó. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Bainne do ’n chat—cat a shealg luchas—luch a sgrìobadh ime—ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu

chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

"Chan fhaigh thu bainne uamsa gus am faigh thu boitean o 'n ghille-shabhail domh." Ràinig e an gille-sabhail. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Boitein do 'n bhó—bainne do 'n chat—cat a shealg luch a luch a sgrìobadh ime—im a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

"Chan fhaigh thu boitean uamsa gus am faigh thu bonnach o 'n bhean-fhuine dhomh." Ràinig e a' bhean-fhuine. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Bonnaich do 'n ghille-shabhail—boitein do 'n bhó—bainne do 'n chat—cat a shealg luch a luch a sgrìobadh ime—im a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

"Chan fhaigh thu bonnach uamsa gus am toir thu stigh uisg' a dh' fhuineas e."

"Có ann a bheir mi stigh an t-uisge?"

"Chan 'eil soitheach ann ach an criathar-cabhrach sin."

Thug Murchadh leis an criathar-cabhrach, agus ràinig e an tobar; ach a h-uile dèur a chuireadh e sa' chriathar-cabhrach rachadh e troimhe. Thàinig feannag os a chionn agus ghlaodh i, "Gòrag, gòrag!"

"Tha thu ceart, fheannag," arsa Murchadh.

"Crè ruadh 's còinneach—crè ruadh 's còinneach," thuirt an fheannag.

Chuir Murchadh crè ruadh agus còinneach anns a' chriathar; thug e stigh an t-uisge do 'n bhean-fhuine, agus fhuair e—

Bonnach do 'n ghille-shabhail—boitean do 'n bhó—bainne do 'n chat—cat a shealg luch a luch a

sgriobadh ime—im a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar
a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu
chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain
slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ’g itheadh
a chuid subh.

Ach an uair a thill Murchadh bha Mionachag an déidh
sgàineadh.

IV.

CEAD DEIREANNACH NAM BEANN.

Bha mi ’n dé ’m Beinn-dòrain,
’S na ’còir cha robh mi aineolach ;
Chunna mi na gleanntan,
’S na beanntaichean a b’ aithne dhomh.
B’e sin an sealladh éibhinn,
Bhith ’g imeachd air na sléibhtean,
’N uair bhiodh a’ ghrian ag éirigh,
’S a bhiodh na féidh a’ langanaich.

B’ aobhaeh a’ ghreidh uallach,
’N uair ghluaiseadh iad gu farumach,
’S na h-éildean air an fhuaran,
Bu chuannar na laoigh bhallach ann ;
Na maoislichean ’s na ruadh-bhuic,
Na coilich dhubha ’s ruadha,
’S e ’n ceòl bu bhinne chualas
’N uair chluinnt’ am fuaim sa’ chamhanaich.

’S togarrach a dh’ fhalbhainn
Gu sealgaireachd nam bealaichean,
’Dol moch a dhìreadh garbhlaich,
’S gum b’ anmoch tigh’nn gu baile mi ;
An t-uisge glan ’s am fàileadh
Th’ air mullach nam beann àrda,
Chuidich e gu fàs mi ;
’S e rinn domh slàint’ is fallaineachd.

Fhuair mi greis a m’ àrach
Air àiridhean a b’ aithne dhomh,
Ri cluiche, ’s mire, ’s mànran,
’S bhith ’n coibhneas blàth nan caileagan ;

Bu chùis an aghaidh nàduir
 Gum maireadh sin an dràst ann ;
 'S e b' éiginn bhith ga 'm fàgail
 'N uair thàinig tràth dhuinn dealachadh.

Nis o 'n bhuail an aois mi,
 Fhuair mi gaoid a mhaireas domh,
 'Rinn milleadh air mo dhéudach,
 'S mo léirsinn air a dalladh orm ;
 Chan urrainn domh bhith tréubhach,
 Ged a chuirinn féum air,
 'S ged bhiodh an ruaig am dléidh-sa,
 Cha dean mi céum ro chabhagach.

Ged tha mo cheann air liathadh,
 'S mo chiabhagan air tanachadh,
 'S tric a leig mi mial-chu
 Ri fear fiadhaich, ceannardach ;
 Ged bu toigh leam riamh iad,
 'S ged fhaicinn air an t-sliabh iad,
 Cha teid mi nis ga 'n iarraidh
 Bho 'n chaill mi trian na h-analach.

Ri am dol anns a' bhùireadh,
 Bu dùrachdach a leanainn iad,
 'S bhiodh uair aig sluagh na dùthcha,
 'Toirt òran ùra 's rannachd dhoibh ;
 Greis eile mar ri càirdean,
 'N uair bha sinn anns na campan ;
 Bu chridheil anns an àm sinn,
 'S cha bhiodh an dram oirnn annasach.

'N uair bha mi 'n toiseach m' òige,
 'S i ghòraich a chum falamh mi ;
 'S e 'm fortan 'tha cur òirne
 Gach aon ni còir a ghealladh dhuinn ;
 Ged tha mi gann a stòras,
 Tha m' inntinn lan de shòlas,
 Bho 'n tha mi ann an dòchas
 Gun d' rinn Nigh'n Deòrs'* an t-aran domh.

* His musket.

Bha mi 'n dé san aonach,
 'S bha smaointean mór' air m' aire-sa,
 Nach robh 'n luchd-gaoil a b' àbhaist
 'Bhith siubhal fàsaich mar rium ann ;
 'S a' bheinn is beag a shaoil mi
 Gun deanadh ise caochladh,
 Bho 'n tha i nis fo chaoirich,
 'S ann thug an saoghal car asam.

'N uair sheall mi air gach taobh dhìom,
 Chan fhaodainn gun bhith smalanach,
 Bho 'n theirig coill is fraoch ann,
 'S na daoine 'bh' ann cha mhaireann iad ;
 Chan 'eil fiadh r' a shealg ann,
 Chan 'eil èun no earb ann,
 Am beagan nach 'eil marbh dhiubh,
 'S e rinn iad falbh gu baileach as.

Mo shoraidh leis na frithean—
 O 's mìorbhailteach na beannan iad,
 Le biolair uaine 's fìor-uisg',
 Deoch uasal, rìomhach, cheanalta !—
 Na blàran a tha priseil,
 'S na fàsaichean 'tha lìonmhor ;
 Bho 'n 's àit' a leig mi dhiom iad,
 Gu bràth mo mhìle beannachd leo !

V.

OIDHCHE NA CALLAINNE AN TIR CHEIN.

Is tiamhaidh, trom, mo chridhe 'nochd,
 Is mi am aon'ran bochd leam fhéin ;
 Chan iarr mi tàmh, chan fhaigh mi lochd,
 Is mi fo mhùig an dùthaich chéin.
 Is iomadh cuimhne thùrsach, throm,
 'Tha 'dùsgadh bròin 's ga m' chur fo sprochd ;
 'S e 'thog an osna ann am chom,
 Nach 'eil mi 'n Tìr-nam-Beann an nochd.

Tha Tìr-nam-Beann mar bhi i riamh—

Gach gleann, is sliabh, is creag nam faobh,
An creachann àrd 's am bi am fiadh,
'S an leacann liath 'tha sìos o 'thaobh.

Tha, fòs, gach allt a' léum le toirm,
Bho chreig gu creig a sìos gu tràigh ;
Tha bàrr an fhraoich fo 'bhadaid ghorm',
Gu trom 's gu dosrach mar a bhà.

Ach c' àit' a bheil na càirdean gràidh
D' an d' thug mi bàigh an laithean m' òig' ?
'S e fàth mo mhulaid is mo chràdh
A mhèud 's a tha dhiubh 'n diugh fo 'n fhòid.

Tha àl a' falbh is àl a' teachd,
Mar thonn a' leantainn tuinn air tràigh ;
Ar bliadhnaichean tha iad, gu beachd,
Mar sgèulachd dhìomhain, gheàrr, gun stà.

Athair mo ghràidh, chan 'eil e beò ;
Mo mhàthair chaomh chan 'eil i ann ;
'S mo cho-aoisean rinn falbh mar cheò
A dh' fhuadaichear le gaoth nam beann.

O slàn le comunn caomh mo ghaoil
A chuireadh faoilt am chridhe bochd !
Mo chreach chan 'eil iad air an t-saogh'l
A dheanadh aobhach mise 'nochd.

Ach tha iad beò an dùthaich chéin—
An Tìr-na-Gréin, gun oidhch' a chaidh,
'S coinnichidh sinn a ris a chéil',
Gun sùil fo dhèur, gun chrìdh' a' caoidh.

C' ar-son a bhithinn brònach, bochd,
A' caoidh fo sprochd an so leam fhéin ?
Do shùil, a Dhé, tha orms' an nochd,
Fo dheòraidheachd an dùthaich chéin.

Cha bhi mi 'caoidh, cha toir mi géill ;
Fo thaic do sgéith gun iarr mi tàmh ;
Do thoil-sa dèanar leam, a Dhé,
Ga m' strìochdadh fhéin a chaidh fo d' làimh.

VI.

MAC OG AN IARLA RU Aidh.

“ Cha teid mise chaoidh de m’ dheòin
 Gu mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh,
 Gus an cuir a’ bheinn ud shìos
 Cùlaobh ris a’ bheinn ud shuas.

“ Cha teid mise chaoidh de m’ dheòin
 Gu mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh,
 Gus an dèan an eala bhàn
 Nead gu h-àrd air bhàrr nan stuagh.

“ Cha teid mise chaoidh de m’ dheòin
 Gu mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh,
 Gus an cuir am bradan breac
 Tri cuir mhear’ an crò nan uan.”

Thog a muime thall a ceann—
 “S gòrach leam do chainnt, a luaidh ;
 Bheir thu gaol, roimh Fhéill-an-Ròid,
 Do mhac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.

“ Cainnt nan òg-bhan tha mar dhrùchd
 A nì ’ghrian a shùghadh suas ;
 Mu ’n tig Samhain bidh tu pòsd’
 Aig mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.”

’Bheinn ud shuas ’s a’ bheinn ud shìos,
 Cha do charaich riamh ’s cha ghluais,
 Ach thug Màiri gaol gun ghò
 Do mhac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.

Tha ’n eala ’gur san eilean bhàn
 ’S am bradan tàrr-gheal feadh a’ chuain,
 ’S tha Màiri nis na ’céile phòsd’
 Aig mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.

VII.

LINN AN AIGH.

“An uair bha 'Ghàidhlig aig na h-eòin,”
 Bha 'm bainne air an lòn mar dhrùchd ;
 A' mhil a' fàs air bàrr an fhraoich,
 'S a h-uile nì cho saor 's am bùrn.

Cha robh daoine a' pàidheadh màil ;
 Cha robh càin orra no cis—
 Iasgach, sealgach, agus coill,
 Ac' gun fhoighneachd is gun phrìs.

Cha robh cogadh, cha robh còmh-stri,
 Cha robh cònsachadh no stréup—
 H-uile h-aon a' gabhail còmhnuidh
 Anns an t-seòl bu deòin leis fhéin.

Cha robh guth air creich no tòir ;
 Bha gach dùil 'tigh'nn beò an sìth ;
 Féum sam bith cha robh air mòd,
 'S lagh na còrach anns a' chrìdh'.

Dh' òr no dh' airgead cha robh miadh,
 Sògh is fialachd air gach làimh ;
 Airc cha d' fhiosraich duine riamh,
 Is cha d' iarr aon neach cuid chàich.

Bha coibhneas, comunn, iochd, is gràdh,
 Anns gach àit am measg an t-sluaigh ;
 Eadar far an éirich grian,
 'S far an laigh i 'n iar sa' chuan.

Bha gach achadh fo throm bhàrr,
 Gu làn 's gu torrach, air a' chluain ;
 Bliochd is bainne aig an àl ;
 Innis anns gach àit aig buar.

Cha robh féum air cléith no crann ;
 Chinn gach nì neo-ghann leis fhéin ;
 Meas is blàths sa' h-uile h-am—
 A' bhliadhna na 'sàmhradh gu léir.

VIII.

TUIREADH.

Dh' iadh ceò nan stùc mu aodann Chuilinn,
 Is sheinn a' bhean-shìth a torman mulaid,
 Tha sùilean gorm, ciùin, san Dùn a' sìleadh,
 Bho 'n thriall thu uainn 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

Cha till, cha till, cha till Mac-Cruimein,
 An cogadh no sìth cha till e tuilleadh,
 Le h-airgead no nì cha till Mac-Cruimein,
 Cha till gu bràth gu Là na Cruinne.

Tha osag nam beann gu fann ag imeachd,
 Gach sruthan 's gach allt gu mall le bruthach ;
 Tha ealta nan spéur feadh ghéugan dubhach,
 A' caoidh gun d' fhalbh 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

Tha 'n fhairge fa-dheòidh làn bròin is mulaid,
 Tha 'm bàta fo sheòl, ach dhiùlt i siubhal,
 Tha gàrthaich nan tonn le fuaim neo-shubhach,
 Ag ràdh gun d' fhalbh 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

Cha chluinnear do cheòl san Dùn mu fheasgar,
 'S mac-talla nam mùr le mùirn ga fhreagairt,
 Gach fleasgach is òigh gun cheòl, gun bheadradh,
 Bho 'n thriall thu uainn 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

OUTLINES OF GAELIC GRAMMAR.

THE NOUN—DECLENSION.

The noun has four cases—Nominative, Genitive, Dative, and Vocative. The Accusative is of the same form as the Nominative.

There are two numbers—Singular and Plural, but remains of a Two, or Dual, number exist with *dà*, which in the nom. takes a form agreeing with the dat. sing.; as *dà fhear*, two men; *dà chirc*, two hens, from *fear* and *cearc*, respectively.

The Gender of a noun is known only from the influence upon it of the article preceding it, or from its own influence on the adjective following. Feminine nouns are initially aspirated, if possible, by the article, and themselves aspirate the initial consonant, if it exists, of adjectives and other words in close contact following. This process is reversed in the gen., masculine nouns showing initial aspiration and aspirating the succeeding word, while the feminine gen. makes no other change than its own gen. inflection. There is no distinction of gender in the plural.

As to Declension, nouns are *firstly* classified according as they form their plural, which should end in a consonant. Nouns having *i* in the plural, either singly or in digraph form, before the final consonant or consonants, belong to the *Strong* Declension; nouns adding final *n*, broad, for the plural belong to the *Weak* Declension or to the *Mixed* Declension. The *Weak* Declension shows no inflection for cases either in the singular or in the plural.

I.—STRONG DECLENSION.

The root vowel or digraph in monosyllables, or in polysyllables the final vowel or digraph, is broad; the gen. and voc. sing. and nom. pl. insert *i*. The dat. pl. may be in *ibh* final, if the word is a monosyllable. All nouns of this declension are masc.

bàrd, *a bard.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	bàrd	bàird
<i>Gen.</i>	bàird	bhàrd
<i>Dat.</i>	bàrd	bàird, bàrdaibh
<i>Voc.</i>	a bhàird	a bhàrda

The final vowel is usually *a* singly or in digraph. Diminutives and other nouns in *-an*, and most derivatives in *-ach*, belong to this declension: *aran*, bread, gen. and voc. sing., and nom. pl. *arain*; *balach*, g. *balaich*.

In monosyllables the following changes take place on the root vowel or digraph in forming the plural:—

1	<i>a</i> becomes	<i>ài</i> :	<i>gràdh, love</i>	<i>g. gràidh</i>
	<i>a</i> „	<i>ai</i> :	<i>cat, cat</i>	<i>g. cait</i>
	<i>a</i> with liquids becomes	<i>ui</i> :	<i>falt, hair</i>	<i>g. fuilt</i>
2	<i>ea</i> becomes	<i>ei</i> :	<i>each, horse</i>	<i>g. eich</i>
	<i>ea</i> with liquids becomes	<i>i</i> :	<i>ceann, head</i>	<i>g. cinn</i>
3	<i>ia</i> becomes	<i>éi</i> :	<i>fiadh, deer</i>	<i>g. féidh</i>
4	<i>ua</i> „	<i>uai</i> :	<i>sluagh, people</i>	<i>g. sluaigh</i>
5	<i>ò</i> „	<i>òì</i> :	<i>òl, drinking</i>	<i>g. òil</i>
	<i>ò</i> with liquids becomes	<i>ùì</i> :	<i>bòrd, board</i>	<i>g. bùird</i>
6	<i>o</i> becomes	<i>ui</i> :	<i>boc, buck</i>	<i>g. buic</i>
7	<i>ao</i> „	<i>aoi</i> :	<i>laogh, calf</i>	<i>g. laoiigh</i>
8	<i>eò</i> „	<i>iùì</i> :	<i>ceòl, music</i>	<i>g. ciùil</i>
9	<i>io</i> „	<i>i</i> :	<i>siol, seed</i>	<i>g. sìl</i>
10	<i>ù, u</i> „	<i>ùì, ui</i> :	<i>cùl, back</i>	<i>g. cùil</i>

Polysyllables usually have *a* or *ea* as the final vowel; *a* becomes *ai* in the genitive; *ea* becomes *i*, save before liquids, when *ea* becomes *ei*. E.g. *coileach*, cock, g. *coilich*. Polysyllables in *io* have *i*.

Strong Decl. Nouns weakened in the Plural.

	bealach, <i>a pass</i> ;	lòn, <i>a mead</i> .
<i>Sing. N., D.</i>	bealach	lòn
<i>G.</i>	bealaich	lòin
<i>V.</i>	a bhealaich	a lòin
<i>Plu. N., D.</i>	bealaichean	lòintean
<i>G.</i>	bhealach	lòn
<i>V.</i>	a bhealaichean	a lointean

Polysyllabic nouns, especially in *-ach* (nearly all in *-lach*) and *-an*, are apt to be thus declined. Derivatives in *-as*, *-us*, and *-adh*, belong here usually, as do even monosyllables in *n*, which takes a *t* before the plural *n*. So *broilleach*, bosom, g. *broillich*; *saoghal*, world, pl. *saoghalan*; *cuan*, sea, pl. *cuantan*; *dorus*, door, has the pl. *dorsan*; *aingeal*, angel, has *ainglean*; while *dos*, bunch, tassel, has g. *dois* and pl. *dois* or *dosan*.

Some polysyllables in *-ar* are apt to make the plural in contracted *-ichean*: *leabhar*, m. and f., book, pl. *leabhraichean*; but *briathar*, word, pl. *briathran*.

II.—WEAK DECLENSION.

Nouns ending in a vowel, in *-chd*, and in *-air*, denoting agents or instruments, are of the Weak Declension. They are of either gender.

	gille, m., a lad.	
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	gille	gillean
<i>Gen.</i>	gille	ghillean
<i>Dat.</i>	gille	gillean
<i>Voc.</i>	a ghille	a ghillean

There is usually an inserted *ch*, *th*, or *nn*, between the final vowel and the *-an* of the plural. In words having liquids before their final vowel a *t* is inserted in a few cases. When the last vowel of the root is slender the tendency is to flank the inserted *ch* with broad vowels, and *vice versa*: thus *bàta*, *bàtaichean*; *bliadhna*, *bliadhnaichean*; *cridhe*, *cridheachan*.

1. Words in <i>a</i> :	iarla	m., earl,	pl. iarlan
	bata	m., stick,	pl. batachan, bataichean
	teanga	f., tongue,	pl. teangan, teangannan
2. Words in <i>e</i> :	buille	f., blow,	pl. buillean
	uisge	m., water.	pl. uisgeachan
	coille	f., wood.	pl. coilltean
	baile	m., town.	pl. bailtean
	teine	m., fire,	pl. teintean
3. Words in <i>o</i> , <i>ò</i> , <i>ù</i> :	cnò	f., nut,	pl. cnothan
4. Words in <i>chd</i> :	mallachd	f., curse,	pl. mallachdan
5. Words in <i>air</i> (<i>eir</i> , <i>oir</i>):	dorsair	m., doorkeeper,	pl. dorsairean
	piobaire	m., piper,	pl. piobairean

III.—MIXED DECLENSION.

In this declension the singular is Strong, or has inflections as the Strong Declension has, while the plural is Weak, and ends in broad *n*.

1. The Feminine Broad Declension.

Feminine nouns whose vowel or digraph, if monosyllabic, is broad, or whose final vowel or digraph is broad, are thus declined:—

	cluas, <i>ear</i>	cas, <i>foot</i>	caileag, <i>girl</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>N.</i> cluas	cas	caileag
	<i>G.</i> cluaise	coise	caileig(e)
	<i>D.</i> cluais	cois	caileig
	<i>V.</i> a chluas	a chas	a chaileag
<i>Dual</i>	dà chluais	dà chois	dà chaileig
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>N.</i> cluasan	casan	caileagan
	<i>G.</i> chluas	chas	chaileag(an)
	<i>D.</i> cluasan, clusaibh	casan, casaibh	caileagan
	<i>V.</i> a chluasan	a chasan	a chaileagan

The vowel changes in this declension are similar to those in the Strong Declension, only *a* nearly always changes to *oi* in the gen. and dat. sing. In monosyllables the following changes occur :—

1	<i>à</i> becomes	<i>ài</i> :	<i>làmh, hand</i>	<i>g. làmh</i>
	<i>a</i> „	<i>oi</i> :	<i>clach, stone</i>	<i>g. cloiche</i>
2	<i>ea</i> „	<i>i</i> :	<i>cearc, hen</i>	<i>g. circe</i>
	<i>ea</i> with <i>rg, lg, g, ch,</i> becomes	<i>ei</i> :	<i>creag, crag</i>	<i>g. creige</i>
			<i>creach, spoil</i>	<i>g. creiche</i>
3	<i>ia</i> becomes	<i>éi</i> :	<i>grian, sun</i>	<i>g. gréine</i>
4	<i>ua</i> „	<i>uai</i> :	<i>tuagh, axe</i>	<i>g. tuaighe</i>
5	<i>ò</i> „	<i>òì</i> :	<i>bròg, shoe</i>	<i>g. bròige</i>
	<i>o</i> „	<i>ui</i> :	<i>long, ship</i>	<i>g. luinge</i>
6	<i>ao</i> „	<i>aoi</i> :	<i>gaoth, wind</i>	<i>g. gaoithe</i>
7	<i>ìo</i> „	<i>ì</i> :	<i>crioch, end</i>	<i>g. criche</i>
8	<i>èu</i> „	<i>éi</i> :	<i>brèug, lie</i>	<i>g. bréige</i>

2. Feminine Slender Declension.

Feminine nouns whose root vowel or digraph is in *i*, or whose final syllable has *i* alone or in digraph, have the genitive either in suffixed *a* or *e*, as thus :

	(a) <i>sùil, eye.</i>	(b) <i>cainnt, speech.</i>		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i> <i>sùil</i>	<i>sùilean</i>	<i>cainnt</i>	<i>cainntean</i>	
<i>G.</i> <i>sùla</i>	<i>shùl</i>	<i>cainnte</i>	<i>chainntean</i>	
<i>D.</i> <i>sùil</i>	<i>sùilean, sùilibh</i>	<i>cainnt</i>	<i>cainntean, cainntibh</i>	
<i>V.</i> <i>a shùil</i>	<i>a shùilean</i>	<i>a chainnt</i>	<i>a chainntean</i>	

(a) Of the *sùil* class may be mentioned *mìl, meala*, honey ; *fuil, fala*, blood ; *feòil, feòla*, flesh ; *uaimh, uamha*, cave ; *buaidh*, victory, *g. buadha* and *buaidhe*, *g. pl. bhuadh*. Contraction may take place in polysyllabic nouns, as *dùthaich*, country, *g. dùthcha*, *pl. dùthchannan* ; *fiacaill*, tooth, *g. fiacla*, *pl. fiaclan*.

(b) Of the *cainnt* class, which is numerous, are *gnùis, gnùise*, countenance ; *sùth, peace* ; *caoir, blaze* ; *druid, starling* ; *cuirm, feast* ;

tuil, flood, pl. *tuiltean*—a liquid final with inserted *t* in the plural. Contracted nouns, usually with liquids, are—

madainn,	morning,	g. maidne,	pl. maidnean
banais,	wedding,	g. bainnse,	pl. bainnsean
obair,	work,	g. oibre,	pl. oibrean
abhainn,	river,	g. aibhne,	pl. aibhnichean

To this declension form belong *muir*, f. and m., sea, g. *mara*, pl. *marannan*; *cnàimh*, m., bone, g. *cnàmha*, pl. *cnaimhean* or *cnamhan*.

3. Stems in a Broad Vowel with suffixed a Gen.

These nouns are generally masculine; the plural is in *-an* or *-annan*.

		loch, m., a lake.
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. and V.	loch	lochan, lochannan
G.	locha	loch
D.	loch	lochan, lochaibh, lochannan

So *cath*, g., *catha*, m., fight; *sruth*, m., stream; *luch*, f., mouse, g. *lucha*, pl. *luchan*, and *luchaidh*; *lagh*, m. and f., law; *fios*, m. and f., knowledge; *earb*, f., roe; *dealbh*, m., picture; *piob*, f., pipe.

4. Liquid Stems with the Gen. in a suffixed or inclusive.

(a) *druim*, m., ridge; (b) *cathair*, f., chair; (c) *athair*, father.

<i>Sing.</i>	N. <i>druim</i>	<i>cathair</i>	<i>athair</i>
	G. <i>droma</i>	<i>cathrach</i>	<i>athar</i>
	D. <i>druim</i>	<i>cathair</i>	<i>athair</i>
<i>Plu.</i>	N. and D. <i>dromannan</i>	<i>cathraichean</i>	<i>athraichean</i>
	G. <i>dhromannan</i>	<i>chathraichean</i>	<i>athraichean</i>

(a) To the *druim* class, which oftenest have the stem vowel *eu*, belong *céum*, m., step; *léum*, m. and f., leap; *béum*, m., blow; *àm*, m., time, g. *ama*; *anam*, m., soul, g. *anma*.

(b) Like *cathair* are declined *luachair*, f., rushes, g. *luachrach*; *lasair*, f., flame; *litir*, f., letter; *còir*, f., right, g. *còrach*; *sàil*, f., heel, g. *sàlach*, pl. *sàiltean*, *sàilean*, to which add *caora*, f., sheep, g. *caorach*, pl. *caoraich*, *caoirich*.

(c) Words of kinship are declined like *athair*, as *màthair*, mother; *bràthair*, brother, pl. *bràithrean*; and *piuthar*, sister, g. *peathar*, pl. *peathraichean*.

5. Stems suffixing n for the Gen. and other cases.

guala, f. shoulder.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	<i>guala</i> , <i>gualainn</i>	<i>guailneao</i> , <i>guaillean</i>
G.	<i>gualainn</i> , <i>guailne</i> , <i>guaille</i>	<i>ghuailnean</i> , <i>ghuaillean</i>
D.	<i>gualainn</i>	<i>guaillean</i> , <i>guaillibh</i>

Somewhat similarly are declined *talamh*, m. and f., earth, g. *talmhainn*; *brù*, f., belly, g. *bronn*, d. *broinn*, v. *bhrù*, pl. *bronna*; *gobha* and *gobhainn*, m., smith, g. *gobhainn*, pl. *goibhnean*; *cù*, m., dog, g. *coin*, d. *cù*, v. *choin*, pl. *coin*; *bó*, f., cow, g. and d. *boin*, or *bó*, v. *bhó*, pl. *bà*, g. pl. *bhó*.

6. Masculine or Common Stems with suffixed e Gen.

About a dozen nouns have this inflection, which is as follows:—

tigh, m., a house.

Singular.	Plural.
N. tigh	tighean
G. tighe	tighean
D. tigh	tighean, tighibh
V. thigh	thighean

So *nèamh*, m., heaven, g. *nèimhe*, or *nèimh*; *ugh*, m., egg; *im*, m., butter, g. *ime*; *tìr*, f. and m., land; and *gleann*, m., glen, g. *glinne*, with *siabh*, m., moor, g. *sléibhe* or *sléibh*, which both take a *t* in the plural—*gleanntan* and *sléibhtean*; to which add *ainm*, m., name, g. *ainme*, pl. *ainmean* or *ainmcanan*.

IV.—IRREGULAR DECLENSION.

Here belong *bean*, f., wife, g. *mnà*, *mnatha*, d. *mnaoi*, v. *bhean*, n. pl. *mnathan*, g. *bhan*, d. *mnathaibh* or *mnathan*, v. *mhnathan*; *deoch*, f., drink, g. *dibhe*; *duine*, man, pl. *daoine*; *leaba* or *leabaidh*, f., bed, g. *leapa*, pl. *leapaichean*; *beinn*, f., hill, g. *beinne*, n. pl. *beanntan*, g. *bheann*, v. *bheanntan*; *là*, m., day, g. *latha*, pl. *làithean*. Two plurals in *r* occur—*rìgh*, king, pl. *rìghrean*, and *gnìomh*, m., deed, g. *gnìomha*, pl. *gnìomharra* or *gnìomharan*, which are allied by termination to the abstract nouns *òigridh*, youths, youth, and *macraidh*, young men. Some *d* stems are peculiar—*caraid*, m., friend, pl. *càirdean*; *nàmhaid*, foe, g. *nàmhaid*, pl. *nàimhdean*; *bràighe*, f., neck, upper part, g. *bràghad* (Braid-Albann in dat. or locative), pl. *bràigheannan*; and *tràigh*, f., shore, g. *tràghad*, pl. *tràighean*.

THE ARTICLE.

The base form of the Definite Article in Gaelic is *an* in the singular and *na* in the plural. In the following paradigm the sign + means *preceding*, and *s pure* means *s* preceding a vowel or the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*.

	Masculine.	Singular.	Feminine.	Plural. Common.
Nom.	an	As gen. mas.	na	na
	am (+ b, f, m, p)			na h- (+ vowels)
	an t- (+ vowels)			
Gen.	an	na	nan	
	a' (+ bh, ch, gh, mh, ph)	na h- (+ vowel)	nam (+ b, f, m, p)	
	an t- (+ s pure)			
Dat.	As gen.	As dat. mas.	As nom.	
	('n, 'n t- after vowel- ending prep.)			

The gen. sing. masc., nom. sing. fem., and dat. sing. m. and f. aspirate all initial consonants of the succeeding noun, save *d*, *t*, and *s*, which last is eclipsed if pure, *i.e.*, before vowels and *l*, *n*, *r*, as *an t-siúl*, the eye, pronounced *an tsiúl* (= *an t-shiúl*). The aspiration of *l*, *n*, *r* is not indicated in writing; *f*, becoming *fh*, disappears in sound after *an*. *Anns* + art. is contracted into *san*, *sa'*, *sna*.

EXAMPLES OF ARTICLE AND NOUN.

	Masculine.			
	Singular.	Gen.	Plural.	Gen.
Art. + vowel	Nom. an t-each, <i>the horse</i>	an eich	Nom. na h-eich	Gen. nan each
Art. + b, m, p	am mac, <i>the son</i>	a' mhic	na mic	nam mac
	c, g an cú, <i>the dog</i>	a' choin	na coin	nam con
Art. + d, t	an duine, <i>the man</i>	an duine	na daoine	nam daoine
	l, n, r an laoch, <i>the hero</i>	an laoch	na laoch	nam laoch
	sp, st, an sporan, <i>the sg, sm purse</i>	an sporain	na sporanan	nam sporan
Art. + f	am fear, <i>the man</i>	an fhir	na fir	nam fear
Art. + s pure	an saor, <i>the joiner</i>	an t-saoir	na saoir	nam saor

	Feminine.			
	Singular.	Gen.	Plural.	Gen.
Art. + vowel	Nom. an earb, <i>the roe</i>	na h-earba	na h-earban	nan earb
Art. + b, m, p	a' bhean, <i>the wife</i>	na mnatha	na mnathan	nam ban
	c, g a' ghruaidh, <i>the cheek</i>	na ghruaidhe	na ghruaidhean	nan ghruaidh
Art. + d, t	an tonn, <i>the wave</i>	na tuinne	na tonnan	nan tonn
	l, n, r an réul, <i>the star</i>	na réil	na réultan	nan réul
	sg, sm, an sgian, <i>the knife</i>	na sgine	na sgionan	nan sgian
Art. + sp, st				
Art. +	an fhras, <i>the shower</i>	na froise	na frasan	nam fras
Art. + s pure	an t-slat, <i>the rod</i>	na slaite	na slatan	nan slat

THE ADJECTIVE.

The Adjective is inflected for case and number, and initially aspirated to show gender. The case inflections in the singular are the same in kind as those of nouns of the Strong Decl., the Weak Decl., and the Fem. Broad and Small Declensions with suffixed *e* genitive. The plural in monosyllables is, if the root vowel is broad or the digraph ends in a broad vowel, in a uniform *-a*; in monosyllables with a small syllable the plural is in *-e* throughout. Polysyllables suffix vowels neither in the singular nor in the plural. There are thus three declensions.

STRONG DECLENSION.

mór, great.

	Sing.		Plural.
	Masc.	Fem.	Common.
Nom.	mór	mhór	móra
Gen.	mhóir	móire	móra
Dat.	mór	mhóir	móra
Voc.	mhóir	mhór	móra

So decline in the sing. polysyllabic adjectives in *-ach*, *-mhor*, *-ar*, *-or*, omitting the *e* of the fem. gen. as a rule. The changes of vowels are the same as in the nouns of the Strong and Fem. Broad Decl.: thus, *dearg*, red, g. m. *dheirg*, g. f. *déirge*. With double liquids, however, *a* becomes *oi*, not *ui*, as *dall*, blind, g. m. *doill*, g. f. *doille*, and pl. *dall*, rarely *dalla*.

WEAK DECLENSION.

In this declension there is no inflection for case or number, only the initial changes for gender; as in *beò*, living, m. g. and v. *bheò*, f. n., d. and v. *bheò*, g. *beò*; pl. *beò*.

MIXED DECLENSION.

glic, wise.

	Sing.		Plural.
	Mas.	Fem.	Common.
Nom. and Dat.	glic	ghlic	glíce
Gen.	ghlic	glíce	glíce
Voc.	ghlic	ghlic	glíce

adj. Radical form is used

a) in nom. Sing. masc.

b) in gen. Sing. fem.

c) in all plural forms same as below

Termined

a) in gen. (Plural)

b) in nom. + dat. Sing. masc.

c) in nom. + dat. Pl. after masc. plurals in

Sing. masc. fem.

glic

glíce

plurals in

*Noun and Adjective Conjoined.*cat glas, *m.*, a grey cat.*Sing.**Plural.**Nom.* cat glas

cait ghlasa

Gen. cait ghlais

chat glas

Dat. cat glas

cataibh glasa

Voc. a chait ghlais

a chata glasa

Note that the *dat. mas.* with the article is *do'n chat ghlas*, where the *adj.* is aspirated.

Note also that the *nom. plural* of nouns of the Strong Decl. aspirate the initial consonant of the Adjective. No plural in *n* does so.

cearc bhreac, *f.*, a speckled hen.*Sing.**Plural.**Nom.* cearc bhreac

cearcan breaca

Gen. circe brice

chearcan breaca

Dat. circ bhrice

cearcaibh breaca

Voc. a chearc bhreac

a chearca(n) breaca

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The adjective has only one degree of comparison—the comparative. In form the comparative is the same as the *gen. sing. fem.*, as *bàn*, white, *bàine*, whiter. The indeclinable adjectives of the Weak Dec. add, if consonant-ending, *a* or *e*, as *bochd*, poor, *bochda*, poorer, *ceàrr*, wrong, *cearra*, more wrong.

The commonest adjectives are, as in English, irregular in comparison, as *olc*, bad, *miosa*, worse; and in addition they have, with the Assertive form of the verb “to be,” an agglutinate form in *-d* or *-de*, from the prep. form *de*, “of it, therefor.” *E.g.*, *Is misde e an cath*, He is the worse for the battle, which in Early Gaelic is more idiomatically thus—*Is mesai-de in cath dó*, The battle is worse therefor to him. The Gaelic grammars call this form the SECOND COMPARATIVE. A THIRD COMPARATIVE is found in the abstract nouns in *-d*, as *giorrad*, shortness, *daoiread*, dearness, which, with the verb *rach*, go, may express comparison, as—*Tha 'mhìn a' dol an daoiread*, literally, “The meal is going into dearness,” but which is translated as—“Meal is getting dearer.”

The Superlative is expressed by the comparative with the relative form of the verb “to be.” Thus: *'S i Màiri as sine de 'n teaghlach* = “Mary is the eldest of the family,” literally, “It is Mary who is older of the family.” Ordinary comparison is thus expressed: *'S i Màiri as sine na Seònaid* = “Mary is older than Jessie.” The foregoing is the Assertive form; pure statement is done thus: *Tha Màiri na 's sine na Seonaid*, literally, “Mary is what is older than Jessie.”

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Agglutinate in -d.</i>
beag, <i>little</i>	lugha	lughaid
dona, olc, <i>bad</i>	miosa	misde, misd
duilich, <i>difficult</i>	dorra, duilghe	duilghid
fagus, faisg, <i>near</i>	faisge	
furasda, farasda, <i>easy</i>	fhasa, fusa	
geàrr, goirid, <i>short</i>	giorra	giorraid
làidir, <i>strong</i>	treasa	treasaid
leathann, <i>broad</i>	leatha, léithne	
math, maith, <i>good</i>	feàrr	feàirrd
mór, <i>great</i>	mò, motha	mòid, mothaid
toigh, <i>beloved</i>	docha	

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

	<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
	<i>With Noun.</i>	<i>Without Noun.</i>
1	aon	a h-aon
2	dà	a dhà
3	trì	a trì
4	ceithir	a ceithir
5	cóig	a cóig
6	sè, sia	a sì, sia
7	seachd	a seachd
8	ochd	a h-ochd
9	naoi	a naoi
10	deich	a deich
11	aon (fhear) déug	a h-aon-déug
12	dà (fhear) dhéug	a dhà-dhéug
13	trì (fir) dhéug	a trì déug
20	fichead	a fichead
21	aon air fhichead	a h-aon air, &c.
22	dà air fhichead	a dhà air, &c.
23	trì air fhichead	a trì air, &c.
30	deich air fhichead	a deich air, &c.
40	dà fhichead	an dà fhicheadamh
41	dà fhichead 's a h-aon	an dà fhicheadamh (fear) 's a h-aon
50	leth-chiad, or dà fhichead 's a deich	an leth-chiadamh, an dà fhicheadamh (fear) 's a deich
60	trì fichead	an trì fhicheadamh
100	ciad, céud	an ciadamh
101	ciad 's a h-aon	an ciadamh (fear) 's a h-aon
200	dà chiad	an dà chiadamh
300	trì chiad	an trì chiadamh
1000	mìle	an mìleamh
2000	dà mhìle	an dà mhìleamh
1,000,000	muillion	

Personal or Collective Numerals.

2	dithis, <i>twain</i>	7	seachdnar, <i>seven</i>
3	triùir, <i>three persons</i>	8	ochdnar, <i>eight</i>
4	ceathrar, <i>four</i>	9	naoinear, <i>nine</i>
5	cóignear, <i>five</i>	10	deichnear, <i>ten</i>
6	sèanar, <i>sianar, six</i>		<i>N.B. aonar, alone-ness.</i>

Aon aspirates the initial consonant of the next word, save *d*, *t*, and *s*. *Dà* takes the dual number, which corresponds in form with the dat. sing. aspirated ; as *dà chirc*, but the adjective is not inflected—*da chirc bhreac*, except gen. and dative dual : *le dà chirc bhrìc*.

The numerals *fichead*, *ciad*, *mìle*, and *muillion* are nouns, and govern the gen. pl. unaspirated of the noun, as *fichead fear*, twenty men. The Collective numerals govern the gen. pl. aspirated, as *dithis mhac*, two sons.

The expression “and a half” is done by “*gu leth*,” as *ciad gu leth*, one hundred and a half, that is, 150.

THE PRONOUN.

I.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>
1 mi	mise	sinn	sinne
2 tu, thu	tusa, thusa	sibh	sibhse
3 e, i, <i>he, she</i>	esan, ise	iad, <i>they</i>	iadsan

The addition of *fhéin*=self adds more emphasis : *mi fhéin*=I myself.

II.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 mo, <i>my</i>	ar, ar n- (+ vowel), <i>our</i>
2 do, <i>thy</i>	bhur ('ur), bhur n- (+ vowel), <i>your</i>
3 a (aspirating), <i>his</i>	an, am (+ <i>b, f, m, p</i>), <i>their</i>
a, a h- (+ vowel), <i>her</i>	

Emphatic Form.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1 Mo chù-sa, <i>my dog</i>	m' athair-sa	ar cù-ne ar n-athair-ne
2 do chù-sa, <i>thy dog</i>	d' athair-sa	bhur cù-se bhur n-athair-se
3 a chù-san, <i>his dog</i>	'athair-san	an cù-san an athair-san
a cù-se, <i>her dog</i>	a h-athair-se	

These emphatic particles come last when an adjective qualifies the subject, as *mo chù dubh-sa*, my black dog ; *m' each bàn fhéin*, my own white horse.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Pronominal Adverbs *so*, *sin*, and *sud* (*ud*), here, there, and yonder, do duty for Demonstrative Pronouns: *thuit so*, this fell; *dh' fhalbh sud*, yon went.

The Demonstrative Adjectives are represented by the article, noun and demon. pro. together: thus—*Am fear so*, this man; literally, “the man here.” *Am fear sin* = that man; *am fear ud*, yonder man. *E so* = this one, m.; *i sin* = that one, f.; *iad sud* = yon ones, *iad so* = these.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Relatives are three in number: *a*, who, which, that; *nach*, who not, that not, but; *na*, what or that which. There is no change for number or gender, and the only change for case is in the rel. *a*, which after preps. takes the form *an* or *am* (+ *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*). Examples are—

Am fear a thuit = *The man who fell*.

A' bhean nach do thuit = *The wife that fell not*.

Dh' fhag e na thuit = *He left what fell*.

An t-àite anns an do thuit e = *The place in which he fell*.

There being no distinction between the nom. and acc. of *a* and *nach*, the rel. clause with a transitive act. verb is ambiguous: *An t-each a bhuaill mi* = “*The horse which I struck*” or “*The horse which kicked me*.”

The verb has a relative form for the future tense and the verb “to be” for both present and future tenses: *Am fear a bhuaileas* = *The man who will strike*; *am fear as motha* = *the man who is bigger*, that is, “*The biggest man*.”

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Có? Who? *Có e?* Who (is) he?

Cia? Which? *Cia lion* or *Cia mèud?* How many?

Ciod? What? *Ciod è*, or *Gu dé*, or *Dé?* What (is) it?

Có dhiùbh? Which of them? *Có aca?* Which (among them)?

Cuin? When? *Ciamar?* How? *C' ar-son?* Why?

These all take the relative construction of the verb: *Có bhuaileas mi?* Who shall strike me? Literally—“Who that shall strike me?”

C' àite? Where? This takes the dependent form of the verb: *C' àite am buail e mi?* Where will he strike me?

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Cach, the others, the rest, used without a noun.

Eile, other ; *fear eile*, another man or one ; *muinntir eile*, other people.

Gach, each, every ; *gach fear*, each man, each one.

Uile, every, all ; *a h-uile fear*, all men, every one.

Bith, world ; *sam bith* and *air bith* = "ever," any ; *as cò air bith* = whoever, *fear sam bith* = any one.

Eigin, necessity : *fear-eigin*, some one ; *rud-eigin*, something or other ; *cuid-eigin*, some one.

Cuid, share ; used for "some," as *Tha cuid ag ràdh* = Some say ; *cuid eile*, others. *Cuid* also is used with the gen. pl. for "own" : *a chuid daoine*, his men ; *a cuid mac*, her sons.

Fear, té, aon, man, female (or female one), and one, are used indefinitely alone and also with the above words and expressions.

PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

	<i>mi</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>aig</i> } <i>at</i> . . .	<i>agam</i>	<i>agad</i>	<i>aige</i>	<i>aice</i>
<i>ag</i> } <i>pl. againn</i>	<i>agaibh</i>	<i>agaibh</i>	<i>aca</i>	
<i>air</i> , } <i>on</i> . . .	<i>orm</i>	<i>ort</i>	<i>air</i>	<i>oirre</i>
(<i>for</i>) } <i>pl. òirnn</i>	<i>oirbh</i>	<i>oirbh</i>	<i>orra</i>	
<i>ann</i> , <i>in</i> . . .	<i>annam</i>	<i>annad</i>	<i>ann</i>	<i>innte</i>
	<i>pl. annainn</i>	<i>annaibh</i>	<i>annta</i>	
<i>as</i> } <i>out of</i> . . .	<i>asam</i>	<i>asad</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>aiste</i>
<i>a</i> } <i>pl. asainn</i>	<i>asaibh</i>	<i>asaibh</i>	<i>asta</i>	
<i>bho</i> } <i>from</i> . . .	(<i>bh</i>) <i>uam</i>	(<i>bh</i>) <i>uat</i> , (<i>bh</i>) <i>uait</i>	(<i>bh</i>) <i>uaith</i>	(<i>bh</i>) <i>uaipe</i>
<i>o</i> } <i>pl. (bh)uainn</i>	(<i>bh</i>) <i>uaibh</i>	(<i>bh</i>) <i>uaibh</i>	(<i>bh</i>) <i>uapa</i>	
<i>de</i> , <i>of</i> , <i>off</i> . . .	<i>diom</i>	<i>diot</i>	<i>deth</i>	<i>di</i>
	<i>pl. dinn</i>	<i>dibh</i>	<i>diùbh</i>	
<i>do</i> , <i>to</i> . . .	<i>domh</i>	<i>dut</i> , <i>duit</i>	<i>da</i>	<i>di</i>
	<i>pl. duinn</i>	<i>duibh</i>	<i>doibh</i>	
<i>eadar</i> , <i>between</i> <i>pl. eadarainn</i>	<i>eadaraibh</i>	<i>eadaraibh</i>	<i>eatorra</i>	
<i>fo</i> , <i>under</i> . . .	<i>fotham</i>	<i>fothad</i>	<i>fotha</i>	<i>foipe</i>
	<i>pl. fothainn</i>	<i>fothaibh</i>	<i>fopa</i>	
<i>gu</i> , <i>to</i> . . .	<i>thugam</i>	<i>thugad</i>	<i>thuige</i>	<i>thuice</i>
	<i>pl. thugainn</i>	<i>thugaibh</i>	<i>thuca</i>	
<i>le</i> } <i>with</i> . . .	<i>leam</i>	<i>leat</i>	<i>leis</i>	<i>leatha</i>
<i>leis</i> } <i>pl. leinn</i>	<i>leibh</i>	<i>leibh</i>	<i>leò</i>	
<i>mu</i> } <i>about</i> . . .	<i>umam</i>	<i>umad</i>	<i>uime</i>	<i>uimpe</i>
(<i>um</i>) } <i>pl. umainn</i>	<i>umaibh</i>	<i>umaibh</i>	<i>umpa</i>	
<i>ri</i> } <i>to</i> . . .	<i>rium</i>	<i>riut</i>	<i>ris</i>	<i>rithe</i>
<i>ris</i> } <i>pl. rinn, ruinn</i>	<i>ribh</i>	<i>ribh</i>	<i>riutha, riù</i>	
<i>roimh</i> , <i>before</i> . . .	<i>romham</i>	<i>romhad</i>	<i>roimbe</i>	<i>roimpe</i>
	<i>pl. romhainn</i>	<i>romhaibh</i>	<i>rompa</i>	
<i>thar</i> , <i>over</i> . . .	<i>tharam</i>	<i>tharad</i>	<i>thairis air</i>	<i>thairte</i>
	<i>pl. tharainn</i>	<i>tharaibh</i>	<i>tharta</i>	
<i>troimh</i> , <i>through</i> . . .	<i>tromham</i>	<i>tromhad</i>	<i>troimhe</i>	<i>troimpe</i>
	<i>pl. tromhainn</i>	<i>tromhaibh</i>	<i>trompa</i>	

	<i>mi</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Emphatic forms</i>	agam-sa	agad-sa	aige-san	aice-se
	<i>pl. againn-ne</i>	agaibh-se	aca-san	

PREPOSITIONAL POSSESSIVES.

	<i>mo</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>bhur</i>	<i>an, am</i>
Aig, ag, ga, <i>at</i>	ga m'	ga d'	ga '	g' ar	g' ur	ga 'n, ga 'm
Ann, an, na, <i>in</i>	am	ad	na '	na 'r	n' ur	na 'n, na 'm

THE VERB.

The Gaelic verb has Voice, Mood, Tense, Number and Person. It differs from the English and Classical verbs in not having participles active, and in having two forms of the Indicative mood, one used when the verb is or can be the very first word in the sentence, and the other when the verb comes after a particle, such as the interrogative particles *an* and *nach*, the negative *cha*, and the conjunctions *gun*, *nach*, *mu'n*, *mur*, and *na'n*. The form used after these particles is called the Dependent Form; the other is called the Absolute Form. For instance, *Buailidh mi*, I shall strike, becomes, when in the Dependent Form, *Am buail mi?* Shall I strike?

The Gaelic Infinitive is also peculiar; it is an abstract noun variously formed by the abstract suffixes *-adh*, *-chd*, *-t*, *-nn*, &c.

THE VERB "TO BE."

Besides the Absolute and Dependent Forms, the verb "to be" has also an Assertive or Emphatic Form, viz., *is*, as, *Is gòrach thu* = 'Tis foolish you are: *is mi a rinn e* = it was I who did it.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Absolute.</i>	<i>Dependent.</i>	<i>Assertive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i> 1, 2, 3	tha mi, tu, &c.	bheil (* - <i>a</i> for <i>am</i> , gu for <i>gum</i>)	is mi, tu, &c.
		beil (- <i>am</i>)	
		'eil (- <i>nach</i> , <i>mur</i> , chan)	<i>Rel.</i> as (a's) or is
			<i>Dept. nil</i> (Am mi? Cha mhi)
<i>Fut.</i> 1, 2, 3	bithidh or bidh mi, tu, e, &c.	bi bhi (- <i>cha</i>)	
<i>Rel.</i>	bhitheas or bhios		
<i>Past</i>	bha mi, tu, &c.	robh mi, tu, &c.	bu mhi, tu, sinn, sibh b' e, b' i, b' iad (<i>aspirating</i> <i>nouns and</i> <i>adjectives</i>)

* The sign - means after.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Absolute</i> (and after <i>cha</i> and rel.)	<i>Dependent</i> (after <i>am</i> , <i>nach</i> , <i>na'm</i> , <i>mur</i>).
1 bhithinn, <i>I would be</i>	bithinn
2 bhitheadh or bhiodh tu	bhitheadh or biodh tu
3 bhitheadh or bhiodh e, i	bhitheadh or biodh e, i
1 bhitheamaid or bhiomaid	bhitheamaid or biomaid
2 bhitheadh or bhiodh sibh	bhitheadh or biodh sibh
3 bhitheadh or bhiodh iad	bhitheadh or biodh iad

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 bitheam, <i>let me be</i>	bitheamaid
2 bi, <i>be</i>	bithibh
3 bitheadh, biodh e, i, <i>let him be</i>	bitheadh, biodh iad

Infinitive—bith, *being* ; a bhith, *to be*.

The verb “to be” has the impersonal forms *thàtar* (*thàthar*) and *beilear*, there is ; *bitear* (*bithear*), there will be, let there be ; and *bhàtar* (*bhàthar*) and *robhar*, there was.

CONJUGATION.

To conjugate a Gaelic verb the parts to be given are the imperative, fut. and past indicative, and the infinitive. With the regular verbs the imperative and infinitive are sufficient.

There are two conjugations—the Consonant Conjugation, where the verb begins with any consonant save *f* ; the Vowel Conjugation, where the verb begins with a vowel or with *f*.

CONSONANT CONJUGATION.

buail, *strike*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

	<i>Absolute.</i>	<i>Dependent.</i>
<i>Future</i>	1, 2, 3 buailidh mi, tu, &c.	buail mi, thu, &c.
	<i>Rel.</i> bhuaileas mi, tu, &c.	bhuail (– <i>cha</i>)
<i>Past</i>	1, 2, 3 bhuail mi, thu, &c.	do bhuail

Subjunctive.

	<i>Absolute</i> (and after <i>cha</i> and rel.)	<i>Dependent.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	1 bhuailinn, <i>I would strike</i>	1 buailinn, <i>I should strike</i>
	2, 3 bhuaileadh tu, e, i	– 2, 3 buaileadh

<i>Pl.</i>	1 bhuaileamaid	1 buaileamaid
	2, 3 bhuaileadh sibh, iad	2, 3 buaileadh

Imperative.

1 buaileam, <i>let me strike</i>	buaileamaid, <i>let us strike</i>
2 buail, <i>strike</i>	buailibh, <i>strike ye</i>
3 buaileadh e, <i>let him strike</i>	buaileadh iad, <i>let them strike</i>

Infinitive—bualadh, *striking*; a bhualachd, *to strike*;
a' bualadh, *a-striking*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

	<i>Absolute.</i>	<i>Dependent.</i>
<i>Future</i>	1, 2, 3 buailear mi, thu, &c.	buailear mi, & bhuailear (— <i>cha</i> and <i>rel</i>).
<i>Past</i>	1, 2, 3 bhuaileadh mi, thu, &c.	do bhuaileadh mi, &c.

Subjunctive.

<i>Absolute</i>	1, 2, 3 bhuailteadh mi, thu, &c.— <i>I would be struck.</i> and after <i>cha</i>
<i>Dependent</i>	1, 2, 3 buailteadh mi, thu, &c.— <i>I should be struck.</i>

Imperative.

1, 2, 3 buailtear mi, thu, &c.— <i>let me be struck, be thou struck,</i> <i>let him, &c.</i>

Participle—buailte, *struck*.

VOWEL CONJUGATION.—òl, *drink*. fàg, *leave*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

<i>Fut. Absolute</i>	1, 2, 3 òlaidh mi &c.	fàgaidh mi, &c.
	<i>Rel.</i> dh' òlas mi, &c.	dh' fhàgas mi, &c.
<i>Dependent</i>	1, 2, 3 òl mi, &c.	fàg mi, &c. (<i>but chan fhàg mi, &c.</i>)
<i>Past Absolute</i>	1, 2, 3 dh' òl mi, &c.	dh' fhàg mi, &c.
<i>Dependent</i>	1, 2, 3 d' òl mi, &c.	d' fhàg mi, &c.

Subjunctive.

<i>Absolute</i>	1 dh' òlainn	dh' fhàgainn
	2, 3 dh' òladh tu, &c	dh' fhàgadh tu, &c.
<i>Dependent</i>	1 òlainn	fàgainn
	2, 3 òladh tu, &c.	fàgadh tu (<i>but chan fhàgainn, &c.</i>)

Imperative.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
1 òlam	òlamaid	1 fàgam	fàgamaid
2 òl	òlaibh	2 fàg	fàgaibh
3 òladh e, i	òladh iad	3 fàgadh e	fàgadh iad

Infinitive—òl, *drinking*; a dh' òl, *to drink*; ag òl, *a-drinking*; fàgail, *leaving*; a dh' fhàgail, *to leave*; a' fàgail, *a-leaving*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

<i>Future</i> 1, 2, 3 òlar mi, &c.	fàgar mi, &c. (but chan fhàgar mi)
<i>Past</i> 1, 2, 3 dh' òladh mi, &c.	dh' fhàgadh mi, &c.
<i>Dependent</i> d' òladh mi, &c.	d' fhàgadh mi, &c.

Subjunctive.

<i>Absolute</i> 1, 2, 3 dh' òlteadh mi, thu, e	dh' fhàgteadh mi, thu, e
<i>Dependent</i> 1, 2, 3 òlteadh mi, thu, e	fàgteadh mi, thu, e (but chan fhàgteadh, &c.)

Imperative—1, 2, 3 òlar mi, &c. fàgar mi, &c.

Participle—òlte, *drunk* fàgte, *left*

PERIPHRASTIC TENSES.

By the use of the verb “to be” and the inf. with prepositions (*a'*, *ag*, *at*, and *air*, *after*, *on*), at least as complete a staff of tenses can be formed as in English.

Indicative Active.

- Pres. Progressive: I am striking=Tha mi a' bualadh, *i.e.*, I am at striking.
 „ Perfect: I have struck=Tha mi air bualadh, *i.e.*, I am after striking.
 „ Perfect Continuous: I have been striking=Tha mi air bhith a' bualadh, *i.e.*, I am after being striking.
 Fut. Indefinite: I shall strike=Buailidh mi.
 „ Progressive: I shall be striking=Bithidh mi a' bualadh.
 „ Perfect: I shall have struck=Bithidh mi air bualadh.
 „ Perfect Continuous: I shall have been striking=Bithidh mi air bhith a' bualadh.
 Past Indefinite: I struck=Bhuail mi.
 „ Progressive: I was striking=Bha mi a' bualadh.
 „ Perfect: I had struck=Bha mi air bualadh.
 „ Perfect Continucus: I had been striking=Bha mi air bhith a' bualadh.

Indicative Passive.

Pres. Definite : I am struck = Tha mi buailte.

„ Progressive : I am being struck = Thàtar ga m' bhualadh.

„ Perfect : I have been struck = Tha mi air mo bhualadh.

Fut. Indefinite : I shall be struck = Buaillear mi. Bithidh mi buailte.

„ Perfect : I shall have been struck = Bithidh mi air mo bhualadh.

Past Indefinite : I was struck = Bhuaileadh mi. Bha mi buailte.

„ Perfect : I had been struck = Bha mi air mo bhualadh.

Another method of expressing the passive in Gaelic is by the use of the verb “to go”—*théid* and *chaidh*. The future in this case is *Théid mo bhualadh* (lit. “My striking shall go, *i.e.*, occur) and the past is *Chaidh mo bhualadh*.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.			INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE. IMPERATIVE. INFINITIVE.		
		<i>Future.</i>	<i>Past.</i>			
1	<i>Bear</i>	<i>Abs.</i> beiridh <i>Rel.</i> bheireas	rug	bheirinn	beir	beirsinn breith
		<i>Dept.</i> beir, bheir	d' rug	beirinn	1 abram	radh
2	<i>Say</i>	<i>Abs.</i> their	thubhairt	theirinn	2 abair	
		<i>Dept.</i> abair	d' thubhairt	abrainn	3 abradh	
3	<i>Give</i>	<i>Abs.</i> bheir	thug	bheirinn	1 thugam	tabhairt
		<i>Dept.</i> toir	d' thug	toirinn	2 thoir	toirt
		tabhair		tugainn	3 thugadh	
4	<i>Come</i>	<i>Abs.</i> thig	thàinig	thiginn	thig	tighinn
		<i>Dept.</i> tig	d' thàinig	tiginn		teachd
5	<i>Go</i>	<i>Abs.</i> théid	chaidh	rachainn	rach	dol
		<i>Dept.</i> téid	deach(aidh)			
6	<i>Reach</i>	<i>Abs.</i> ruigidh	ràinig, ruig	ruiginn	ruig	ruigsinn ruigheachd
		<i>Rel.</i> ruigeas				
		<i>Dept.</i> ruig	d' ràinig			
7	<i>Hear</i>	<i>Abs.</i> cluinidh	chuala	chluinninn	cluinn	cluinntinn
		<i>Rel.</i> chluinneas				
		<i>Dept.</i> cluinn	cuala	cluinninn		
8	<i>See</i>	<i>Abs.</i> chì	chunnaig	chithinn	faic	faicinn
		<i>Dept.</i> faic	faca	faicinn		
9	<i>Do</i>	<i>Abs.</i> nì	rinn	dheanainn	dèan	dèanamh
		<i>Dept.</i> dèan	d' rinn	dèanainn		
10	<i>Get</i>	<i>Abs.</i> gheabh	fhuaire	gheabhainn	faigh	faighinn
		<i>Dept.</i> faigh	d' fhuair	faighinn		faotainn
PASSIVE VOICE.						PARTICIPLE.
1	<i>Bear</i>	beirear	rugadh	bheirteadh	beirear	beirte
2	<i>Say</i>	theirear	thuirteadh	theirteadh	abrar	
	<i>Dept.</i>	abrar	d' thuirteadh	abairteadh		
3	<i>Give</i>	bheirear	thugadh	bheirteadh	thoirear	tugte
	<i>Dept.</i>	toirear	d' thugadh	toirteadh	thugar	
				tugteadh		
4	<i>Come</i>	thigear	thàineas	thigteadh	thigear	
5	<i>Reach</i>	ruigear	ràineadh	ruigteadh	ruigear	ruigte
6	<i>Go</i>	thèidear	chaidheas	rachteadh	rachar	
	<i>Dept.</i>	téidear	deachas	rachteadh		
7	<i>Hear</i>	cluinnear	chualas	chluinnteadh	cluinntear	cluinnnte
8	<i>See</i>	<i>Abs.</i> chithear	chunnacas	chiteadh	faicear	faicte
		chitear	chunnacadh		faictear	
	<i>Dept.</i>	faicear	facas, facadh	dhèanteadh		
9	<i>Do</i>	<i>Abs.</i> nithear	rinneadh	dhèanteadh	dèanar	dèante
		dèanar	d' rinneadh	dèanteadh	(dèantar)	
10	<i>Get</i>	<i>Abs.</i> gheabhar	fhuaradh	gheabhteadh	faighgear	faighte
	<i>Dept.</i>	faighgear	d' fhuaradh	faighteadh		

SEMI-AUXILIARIES.

The verbs corresponding to Eng. *may*, *must*, and *can* are *faodaidh*, *féumaidh*, and *is urrainn* (*domh*) ; dependent forms—*faod*, *féum*, and *urrainn*. Past tense—*dh' fhaodadh*, *dh' fhéumadh*, and *b' urrainn*, with dept. forms for the first two—*faodadh* and *féumadh*, is the same as the subjunctive *dh' fhaodainn*, *dh' fhéumainn*, and *b' urrainn* (*domh*). Thus—I may stand=*faodaidh mi seasamh*, where *seasamh* is the inf.

Defective verbs are *arsa*, quoth, as *ars' iad*=said they ; *theab*, had almost, *theab mi tuiteam*=I almost fell ; *fèuch*, behold ! *siuthad*, proceed thou ; *tiugainn*, come thou ; *trobhad*, come hither ; *thugad*, get out !

THE ADVERB.

Adverbs are formed from adjectives by prefixing *gu*, which has *h-* before a vowel, as, *gu math*, well ; *gu fìor*, truly ; *gu h-àrd*, highly, above.

The words *ro*, *glé*, and *fìor* qualify adjectives and denote a high degree of quality. *Cho*, with *ri* or *agus* as correlative, is equal to Eng. *as . . . as* : *cho luath ri cù*, as fast as a dog ; *cho luath agus*=as soon as.

TIME.

<i>cheana</i> , already	<i>roimhe</i> , before
<i>fhathast</i> , fòs, yet	<i>riamh</i> , ever
<i>chaoidh</i> , ever	<i>daonnan</i> , always

Phrases :—*a nis*, now ; *an dràsta*, just now ; *a rithist*, again ; *an diugh*, to-day ; *an dé*, yesterday ; *am màireach*, to-morrow ; *an nochd*, to-night ; *an raoir*, last night ; *am feasda* and *gu bràth*, for ever.

Pronominal Adverb : *cuin* ? when ?

PLACE.—Pronominal are *ann*, there ; *an so*, here, hither ; *an sin*, there ; *an sud*, yonder ; *a so*, &c., from here.

<i>Rest.</i>	<i>Motion to.</i>	<i>Motion from.</i>
<i>shìos</i> , below	<i>a sìos</i> , down	<i>a nìos</i> , from below
<i>shuas</i> , above	<i>a suas</i> , up	<i>a nuas</i> , from above
<i>thall</i> , over	<i>a null</i> , nunn, over	<i>a nall</i> , from over
<i>a stigh</i> , inside	<i>a steach</i> , into	
<i>a muigh</i> , outside	<i>a mach</i> , out	
<i>uthard</i> , up	<i>an àird</i> , up	
<i>a bhos</i> , on this side	<i>a bhàn</i> , down	

NEGATIVES AND VERBAL PARTICLES.—*Cha* (*chan* before a vowel), not ; *nach* asks a question negatively, *an* positively.

PREPOSITION.

The Primary Prepositions are :—

aig, <i>at</i>	do, a, a dh', <i>to</i>	mu, <i>about</i>
air, <i>on</i>	eadar, <i>between</i>	ri, ris, <i>to</i>
an, anns } <i>in</i>	fo, <i>under</i>	roimh, <i>before</i>
ann an }	gu, gus, <i>to</i>	seach, <i>past</i>
a, as, <i>out of</i>	gun, <i>without</i>	thar, <i>across</i>
bho, o, <i>from</i>	le, leis, <i>with</i>	thun, <i>to</i>
de, <i>of</i>	mar, <i>like</i>	troimh, tre, <i>through</i>

These take the dat. case, with the following exceptions—*eadar* and *seach*, govern the accusative, *i.e.*, the nom. case ; *gus* and *mar* similarly take the nom. of nouns definite (with the article or a genitive), as *gus a' chrìoch* ; *thar*, in the Southern dialects, and *thun* govern the genitive.

The most important Compound Prepositions are :—

a chum, chum, <i>for the purpose of</i>	am measg, <i>among</i>
a dh' ionnsaidh, <i>to, towards</i>	an aghaidh, <i>against</i>
a réir, <i>according to</i>	an ceann, <i>at the end of</i>
an déidh, <i>after</i>	an coinne, <i>to meet</i>
air bèulaibh, <i>in front of</i>	mu choinne, <i>opposite</i>
air cùlaibh, <i>behind</i>	mu dhéidhinn, <i>concerning</i>
air fad, <i>throughout</i>	mu thimchioll, <i>about</i>
air feadh, feadh, <i>amongst</i>	mu 'n cuairt, <i>around</i>
air son, <i>on account of</i>	os cionn, <i>above</i>
rè, <i>during</i>	o chionn, <i>since</i>

The above preps. govern the genitive, which depends on the noun or adjective in the phrase.

CONJUNCTION.

I. CO-ORDINATING :—

- (1) Cumulative : *agus, is, and*.
- (2) Adversative : *ach, but ; gidheadh, however*.
- (3) Alternative : *no, or ; air neo, otherwise*.
- (4) Explanatory : *oir, for*.

II. SUBORDINATING :—

(1) Substantival :

- a. Of Statement : *gu, gun (gum), that ; gur, that*
(with adj., nouns and pron.) ; *nach, that...not*.
- b. Of Interrogation : *an, if, whether*.

(2) Adverbial :

- a. Time and Place : *nuair* (*an uair a*), when ; *dar*, (= *do-uair*), when ; *mu'n* or *mus*, before ; *gus an*, until ; *far an* (*am*), where.
- b. Condition : *ma*, if ; *mur*, unless ; *na'n*, if (false supposition) ; *ged*, though (= *cìod*, with same verbal dependence).
- c. Reason : *o'n*, since.
- d. Comparison : *mar*, as ; *na*, than.

NOTES ON SPECIFIC READINGS.

Page 36, line 18—"Ailein-an-Earrachd"—Allan Cameron of Eracht in Lochaber, who raised the 79th Regiment, known as the Cameron Highlanders.

Page 40, line 17—"Marsali Mhór agus na buanaichean." This refers to the time when it was customary for Highland shearers to go to the South country to the harvest.

Page 42, line 16—"Bodach nam Brigisean"—The name of a well-known pipe tune.

Page 42, line 19—"Mac-Iain-Abraich"—The patronymic of Maclean of Coll.

Page 43, line 28—"Clag Sgàin"—The bell of Scone. As with Whittington and the bells of London, the Highland people interpreted the message of the bell of Scone thus—"An rud nach buin duit na buin dà"—"Mind your own business."

Page 43, line 33—"Tigh Eóghain Oig." "Eóghan Og" was one of the *noms-de-plume* of Lachlan Maclean, one of the principal contributors to the "Teachdaire Gàidhealach."

Page 43, line 38—"Mo chùilean"—A common term of endearment

Page 44, line 2—"Murchadh agus Mionachag." In some versions the male actor is called Murachan. There may possibly be the shadow of a moral in the piece, Murachan being the well-doing person, from "*marrach*," *thrifty*; while the name Mionachag may be from "*mionach*," and thus a personification of *greed*.

Page 49, line 26—"Oidhche na Callainne"—Hogmanay night. "Callainn" or "Collainn" is the Latin word "*Calendæ*," the first of the month.

Page 51, line 2—"Mac Og an Iarla Ruaidh." This exquisite ballad appeared in "Albyn's Anthology," accompanied with the following very free rendering by Sir Walter Scott —

NORA'S VOW.

Hear what Highland Nora said—
 "The Earlie's son I will not wed,
 Should all the race of nature die,
 And none be left but he and I.
 For all the gold, for all the gear,
 And all the lands both far and near,
 That ever valour lost or won,
 I would not wed the Earlie's son."

"A maiden's vows," old Callum spoke,
 "Are lightly made and lightly broke;
 The heather on the mountain's height
 Begins to bloom in purple light;
 The frost-wind soon shall sweep away
 That lustre deep from glen and brae;
 Yet Nora, ere its bloom be gone,
 May blithely wed the Earlie's son."

"The swan," she said, "the lake's clear
 May barter for the eagle's nest; [breast
 The Awe's fierce stream may backward turn
 Ben-Cruachan fall and crush Kilchurn;
 Our kilted clans, when blood is high,
 Before their foes may turn and fly;
 But I, were all these marvels done,
 Would never wed the Earlie's son."

Still in the water-lily's shade,
 Her wonted nest the wild-swan made;
 Ben-Cruachan stands as fast as ever,
 Still downward foams the Awe's fiercer river
 To shun the clash of foeman's steel,
 No Highland brogue has turned the heel;
 But Nora's heart is lost and won—
 She's wedded to the Earlie's son

Page 51, line 15—"Muime." The term "muime" here means, not stepmother, but nurse or lady-attendant.

Page 51, line 17—"Féill-an-Ròid"—the Feast of the Holy Rood, 14th September.

Page 52, line 3—"An uair bha 'Ghàidhlig aig na h-eòin?" The author poetically fixes the period of the Golden Age as the time "when the birds spoke the Gaelic language." The line quoted is from a poem by Ewen MacIachlan.

Page 53, lines 5 and 19—"An Dùn." This refers to Dunvegan Castle, the seat of Macleod of Macleod.

Page 53, line 7—"Mac-Cruimein." The Mac-Crimmons were the hereditary pipers of Dunvegan. The one of them who forms the subject of this popular Lament fell at the Rout of Moy.

Page 53, line 13—"Ealta nan spéur"—"the coveys of the sky"—the fowls of heaven.

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AUTHOR OR SOURCE.

READING LESSONS—I., II.—Fairy Tale, adapted by J. W. ; III., IV.—*Spéach*, in “Cuairtèar nan Gleann ;” V., VI.—Rev. Dr Norman Macleod ; VII., VIII.—*Aonghas Bàn* in “Cuairtèar ;” IX., X.—J. W. ; XI.—Luke xv. SPECIFIC READINGS—I., II.—Rev. Dr N. Macleod ; III.—Folk Tale adapted by J. W. ; IV.—Duncan Bàn Macintyre ; V.—Rev. Dr N. Macleod ; VI.—“Albyn’s Anthology ;” VII.—“Duanaire ;” VIII.—Old Gaelic Song.

dean - (do) $\sqrt{g\acute{n}i}$ do, separate
- ní

prev. di- dean, deanauh etc. | O.R. pr. sp. dogniu

